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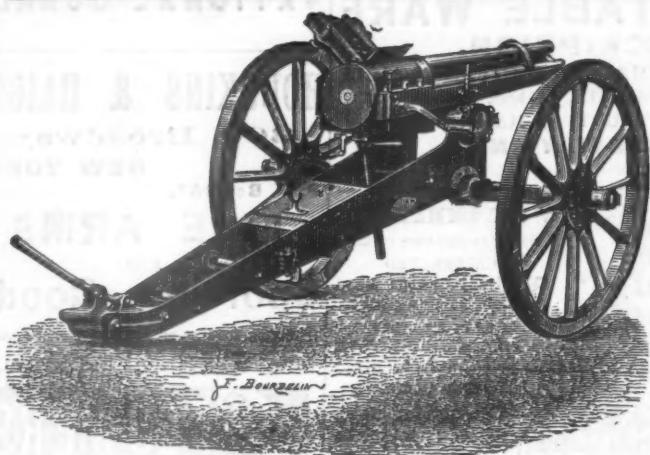
JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 970.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

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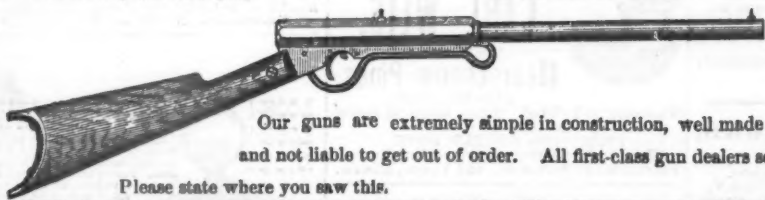
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VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 84.
WHOLE NUMBER 970.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY Hunt, who was somewhat indisposed last week, has resumed duty at the Navy Department.

LIEUT. Schwatka will spend part of his leave in Chicago as the guest of Gen. John C. Smith, late State Treasurer of Illinois.

LIEUTS. L. S. McCormick, 7th U. S. Inf., and C. A. Var-num, 7th U. S. Cav., expect to start from Fort Meade, D. C., in a few days, on a two weeks' leave.

LIEUT. Charles Morris, 5th U. S. Art., visited Washington this week to attend to matters connected with his promotion to a captaincy, which is being contested by certain lieutenants of the regiment.

LIEUT. F. Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cav., A. D. C. to General Miles, has been in Washington this week, and revisits this vicinity before returning to Vancouver Barracks.

QUARTERMASTER-GEN. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., has formally entered upon his duties at Washington, and there is every indication that he has come to stay.

It is said that Pere Hyacinth being asked why the Prussian soldiers were so uniformly victorious, replied, "Because each one of them carries a Bible in his knapsack." It may not be generally known that in the British and some Continental armies a Bible or prayer-book, as the case may be, forms a portion of the soldier's kit, and has to be accounted for with the other articles.

LONG BRANCH promises to be gay this summer. President Arthur and Gen. Grant are both mentioned as likely to spend some time there.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Henry H. Gorrings, U. S. Navy, was elected a member of the Century Club, New York, at the last monthly meeting of the club, on the first Saturday in March.

THE artillery service is soon to lose another excellent officer, in the person of 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Tingle, 2d U. S. Art., who has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1 next.

LIEUT. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, in company with a delegation of Ohio State Senators, among whom was General D. W. H. Day, paid a visit, March 20, to the public institutions of New York under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Senators are members of a committee to inspect penal institutions.

THE Mason case has reached Toronto, and the Reverend W. B. Affleck, of that Canadian city, denounces the sentence as a libel on justice.

LIEUT. John Anderson, 18th U. S. Infantry, will shortly leave Fort Assiniboine, Montana, on a six months' leave of absence.

WE are glad to observe by orders of this week that Major James McMillan, 2d U. S. Artillery, for a long time past on sick leave, has sufficiently recovered to be able to go on duty at the Washington Barracks, where he will join about March 31.

IT is not probable that the new assistant quartermaster, Captain Joshua W. Jacobs, will go on duty for some time yet, as he received a few days ago a leave of one month from General Terry, with a prospective extension of two months.

LIEUT. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, now with the light battery of his regiment at Little Rock, Ark., will leave there about May 1 to join Captain Smith's battery at Fort Barrancas. During his short stay at Little Rock, Lieut. Satterlee has gained many friends, who will be loath to part with him.

THE Army has again been disappointed in not receiving for one of its meritorious captains the vacant paymastership, which has been given to Mr. John C. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania. The new Paymaster has had some experience in the Pay Department, and is a cousin of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

CAPT. George F. Price, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will probably remain east until next June, before rejoining his regiment.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that within the last ten months there has been added a fine boy to the family of each of the three officers of Co. I, of the 21st. The company, it is believed, holds the Army prize in this branch of the recruiting service. Competition is invited. Girls not counted.

GEN. J. A. Potter, U. S. A., registered in New York, March 18, looking fresh and vigorous.

WE tender our congratulations to 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on the arrival of a son and heir, which event duly occurred at Governor's Island, March 16. At latest accounts mother and boy were doing finely.

A SINGULAR wedding took place at Shippensburg, Clarion County, Pa., March 11. The bridegroom was Col. Camp, a veteran of the war of 1812, aged 94 years, and the bride was Mrs. Rich, aged 72 years. Col. Camp is quite wealthy, and his relations wished to have some one take care of him until his death. They selected Mrs. Rich, and after making all arrangements brought the two together for the first time before the Rev. Dr. Herron, who married them.

At the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held at 127 East 23d Street, New York, March 15, 1882, President Ashbel Welch, in the chair, the death of Gen. W.

W. Wright, member of the Society, in Philadelphia, March 9, 1882, was announced. Some remarks, especially timely, were made on the overflow of the Mississippi River, by Mr. Lyman Bridges, Member Am. Soc. C. E. The area of the water shed of that river is 1,147,000 square miles, with an annual rainfall of 80,000,000,000 cubic feet, and a drainage of 20,000,000,000 cubic feet. This is exclusive of the Red River basin. The principal levees are below the Red River. The mean annual amount of sediment passing the mouth of Red River is given by Humphreys and Abbot as 812,500,000,000 tons. The deposit of this at certain points is a source of constant danger. Levees are raised continually, but great floods, as at this time, frequently occur. The speaker suggested a means of relief, the improvement of the old channel near the mouth of the Red River, the improvement of the Atchafalaya and its parallel bayous, a connection with the Mississippi at Plaquemine, and the improvement of the outlet to Atchafalaya Bay. This would give a flood outlet one-half the present length of the river from the mouth of Red River, and one-quarter the length from Plaquemine, through which 33 per cent. of the present flow could well be carried. The necessity of complete surveys of the Mississippi was forcibly presented.

In addition to the officers named last week as assisting Col. A. Beckwith, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., in affording relief to the sufferers from the Mississippi floods, are Lieuts. E. C. Knower and B. H. Randolph, 3d U. S. Artillery, from Jackson Barracks, La., and Lieuts. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, and M. C. Richards, 2d U. S. Artillery, from Little Rock Barracks. The effective and intelligent aid given by the Army officers in this matter has been the occasion of many compliments and expressions of thanks from those in authority in the overflowed districts.

REFERRING to the late Deputy Paymaster General, Chas. T. Larned, U. S. Army, whose death we reported last week the *Washington Sunday Herald* says: "He had a bright and quick intellect, promptitude of action, moral courage, great firmness, and independence of character, but considerate and kind to all who came in contact with him. He was laborious and indefatigable in the study of the law, and of all that pertained to his profession. He was the son of the late Paymaster-General Benjamin F. Larned, who died in 1862, well known and much esteemed in this city. He leaves an afflicted widow and a large family of children, who will have the profound sympathy of many in this community, who share their grief that one so pure and so gifted should thus be cut off in the prime of his life."

GEN. D. H. Rucker, U. S. A., relieved from the burden of official cares, has settled down at 2220 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

THE health of Capt. Simon F. Barstow, U. S. A., is reported as improving under the genial influence of Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

LIEUT. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer of the Department of the Platte, has lately prepared and issued, by direction of Gen. Crook, a carefully revised edition of the tables of distances and itineraries of routes in that department. It is a most useful document.

1ST LIEUT. Thos. H. Bradley, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has been for many years on duty in the War Department in connection with the settlement of State claims, has this week been ordered to join his regiment, which will take him to Fort Townsend, Washington Territory. Col. Barr has temporarily assumed Lieut. Bradley's duties, which possibly will soon be transferred to Paymaster Bridgman.

OUR correspondent at Fort Monroe, Va., writes this week: Gen. Getty is back with us again, how long to stay is indefinite. Already there are signs of the 1st of May move, and there is a general element of unsettledness visible. Three sergeants are now being examined for prospective commissions. We hope they may come out all right, although, even if they do, it is doubtful whether there will be any commissions to give them.

THE March Roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., has a most useful addition, namely, the addresses and stations of all regimental quartermasters and acting assistant quartermasters. Another most pertinent addition is that it shows how long each officer has been on his present assignment of duty.

THE Hon. John Wentworth, in a recent lecture, said: "I went before the committee to defend the appropriation for a harbor at Little Fort, now called Waukegan. I found I had no friends there but Senator Beverdy Johnson, of Maryland. The committee recommended that the appropriation be struck out. Senator John A. Dix, of New York, led the opposition. He had been a graduate of West Point, was a good engineer, had brought the map of survey into the Senate, and was having great influence against it." Gen. John A. Dix was not a graduate of West Point, but entered the Army from civil life, May 10, 1813, as an ensign, 14th Infantry. He continued in the service until Dec. 31, 1828, when he resigned as a Captain, taking service again as a Major-General of Volunteers May 16, 1861, and resigning that commission Nov. 30, 1865.

SECRETARY Hunt's "Wednesday evenings" are spoken of as the most enjoyable of Washington's sociable reunions.

SERGEON S. D. Kennedy, U. S. N., was in Baltimore, Md., this week, stopping at Parnum's Hotel.

THE remains of 125 Union soldiers, killed during the war and buried at Fort Fisher, N. C., have recently been removed to the National Cemetery in that vicinity, the graves being marked "Unknown U. S. Soldiers."

A DESPATCH of March 20, to the *New York Herald*, from Fort Keogh, Montana, says: "Senator Edmunds' bill regulating the retirement of Army officers from active service has been received with great satisfaction by the Army officers serving on the Plains, especially so with the older and gray-headed officers, who see in it an honorable retirement after lifelong service. Many of these veterans, however, express the opinion that the bill cannot pass, as they do not believe their country would do so much for them, however deserving."

THE Universal Peace Union held a meeting, March 20, at 59 Ninth street, New York, and listened to an address on "Humanity and the Progress of International Law." The speaker said that "there is still hope that in the near future all difficulties between nations will be settled by arbitration instead of the dread resort, heretofore adopted, to the sword." The members of the Universal Peace Society evidently skip the news from Europe, South America, and other belligerent localities when they read their daily papers.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* of March 16 says: "Lieut. Mason, of Fort Russell, goes West to-day to Rock Creek, and thence to Fort Fetterman to report as 1st lieutenant. As soon as relieved by Lieut. Mason, Lieut. (now Capt.) Keefe, will report at Fort Russell."

CAPT. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th U. S. Artillery, now in Washington, will remain there with his family until late in April, when he will return to Fort Preble, Maine.

LIEUT. Chas. G. Woodward, 3d U. S. Artillery, who leaves Fort Monroe, May 1, has had his destination changed from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Little Rock Barracks, Ark.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., has, it is said, reconsidered his declination to deliver the address at the dedication of the Soldier's Monument in Auburn, Me., May 30th next (Decoration Day), and will be present and make the address.

A CAMP Spokane letter, of Feb. 23, says: Dr. Moffatt, who has been post surgeon at this post since it was established, has been relieved by Dr. Cabannis and ordered to Coeur d'Alene. While we all feel much regret at the departure of Dr. Moffatt and know that a void will be made in our social and official circles which it will be difficult to fill, we must congratulate the garrison of Coeur d'Alene at their gain. To a thorough knowledge of his profession and fine literary attainments the gentleman has a heart which is as susceptible to the wants of a sick soldier as it is to those who have rank and wealth to distinguish them. On the evening of the 20th Mrs. McKeever gave an entertainment which was attended by all of the ladies and gentlemen of the garrison except Lieut. Ulio and Lieut. Turner, who were absent from home.

WE have received, and return thanks, for a programme of the first minstrel entertainment given on board of the flagship of the European station, by the *Lancaster Variety Troupe*, which is an organization made up from the sailors and marines, among whom, as often happens, there is considerable dramatic talent. The event occurred at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 22d of February, and was a part of the observances of the national holiday. A stage was erected upon the forward part of the quarter-deck, which was tented over and made to furnish an amphitheatre large enough for five or six hundred people. This was liberally lighted and provided with comfortable seats from which all could get a good view of the performers. The drop curtain represented the famous Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius, of course, in eruption, and was the work of a clever artist on board. A delegation from the *Quinnebaug*, lying near, added to the audience, which was very enthusiastic, and declared the performance a success throughout. Among the names mentioned in the programme are: J. Wilkinson, manager; G. Satta, musical director; R. Lindsay, interlocutor, and G. F. Bray, T. P. Devine, H. Briggs, L. D. Melton, T. Murphy, Fitzgerald, Vickers and McDermott, actors. It is gratifying to know that the *Lancaster Variety Troupe* has carried the mirth of minstrelsy into Egypt.

EX-UNITED STATES Senator John Conness, of California, recently read an interesting paper in Boston in which he recalled the attempt of President Johnson to substitute Gen. Lorenzo Thomas for Stanton as Secretary of War. Describing the scene when Gen. Thomas appeared at the Department, Mr. Conness said: "Thomas demanded the office. Mr. Stanton refused to vacate. Thomas produced a bottle of whiskey—a well-known Democratic elixir, which he said was good, and Mr. Stanton shared some of the beverage with him, agreeing as to the quality. The old Secretary of War, one of the grandest men of any period of the world's history, remained in the War Office, and Lorenzo Thomas put himself outside of it." Mr. Conness exhibited an autograph letter sent by Mr. Stanton in reply to an inquiry on behalf of the Senators as to the truth of a report that he was out and Thomas issuing orders as Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City,
Feb. 21, 1868, 6 P. M.

Hon. John Conness:
I am at the War Department, and mean to continue in possession until expelled by force. Lorenzo Thomas is not, so far as I know, issuing any orders as Secretary of War. Yours truly,
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Our obituary column this week records the death of the wife of Brevet Major John Tyler, Lieutenant U. S. A., retired, formerly collector of the port of Buffalo and brother of Prof. Moses Colt Tyler, of Cornell University.

The Arizona Miner of March 10, advertising to the recent hanging of the Indian scouts at Fort Grant, says: "The President of the United States will now become convinced that the affairs of the military command of Arizona are strictly, ably and most carefully managed, and that all theories advanced by weak-kneed disciples are but trash before the wind and not worthy of notice. Gen. Willcox has done his whole duty by our people, by the Indians and by the Government."

The Leavenworth Times of March 14 says: Lieut. Rodman, adjutant of the 20th Infantry, and post adjutant at the fort, is a son of the inventor of the famous Rodman gun. The lieutenant is considerable of a genius himself.

Count Waldersee, now Aldatus von Moltke, and practically head of the German Army, is married to an American lady, a Miss Leo, whose sister is the wife of a distinguished Wurtemberg nobleman.

The Laramie City Boverang reports that Superintendent Dickinson, of the Union Pacific R. R., is in receipt of a fine drawing, made by Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., which must be seen to be appreciated.

A kind of ticket-of-leave man, in a French regiment, was recently tried by court-martial, and found guilty of conspiring with eleven comrades; in his pocket-book was found a list of all the bad men in the regiment.

The German Army List shows the Crown Prince to have no less than sixty-five stars and crosses. The breast of his uncle Prince Charles is slightly less firmamental, as his stars are only fifty-five, while Prince Frederick Charles rejoices in fifty-three. The Emperor's Chamberlain, Count Puckler, singularly enough, is more highly decorated than the formidable Bismarck, having forty-nine orders to the latter's forty-four; while Count Moltke has only forty-three. After these luminaries the thirty-five, thirty-three, and thirty-two decorations of Prince Albrecht, Count Montenuffel, and General Blumenthal seem simplicity itself. If the bill now before Congress, authorizing the wearing of Army badges, passes, some of our officers will be able to make a modest display, but nothing like this; and, considering the rather meagre show of furbelows which is alone possible in this democratic country perhaps Congress will decide that it is not wise to make an exhibition of our poverty in decorative honors.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "The late Lieut. Col. T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster General, U. S. A., had many warm friends in Washington who deeply mourn his early taking off. Had he been in the possession of health at the time of General Brown, the late Paymaster General's retirement, his friends think he would have been promoted to the vacancy."

Major Green, 1st Cavalry, in charge of 70 recruits, for his regiment, reached San Francisco on Sunday, March 19.

General Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., visited New York this week from Newport Barracks, Ky.

The Leavenworth Times says: "Lieutenant C. B. Heyl, 23d U. S. Inf., has been promoted 1st lieutenant in his regiment. This announcement will be particularly pleasing to the people of this city, as Lieutenant Heyl was stationed here for years with his regiment, and is now at the School of Application. He is a perfect gentleman, an earnest soldier, and every way deserving of promotion."

Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rodgers were amongst the guests at a dinner given by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen March 21. President Arthur and General and Mrs. Grant were also present.

General Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., and Mrs. McKeever, were amongst the guests at a dinner given by President Arthur, March 22, to General and Mrs. Grant.

S. LAWRENCE HEAR, who has this week been nominated for an Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., has for some time been a clerk in the A. G. Office, War Department.

Chief Clerk H. I. Crosby, of the War Dept., whose resignation was accepted March 21, to take effect July 1, has been succeeded by Mr. John Tweedale, who was Chief Clerk in the Correspondence Division in the War Dept. He was a volunteer in a Pennsylvania regiment, and detailed during the war as Clerk in Gen. Vincent's office. He is a man of marked ability, and generally liked for his courtesy of manner towards those who have business in his office. He will, no doubt, make a popular Chief Clerk.

Admiral Gore Jones, R. N., well known at Washington, has had a tete-a-tete recently with the Queen of Madagascar.

We record, with regret, the death of the wife of Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm, U. S. N., which occurred at Philadelphia March 20. The funeral took place March 23 from 3412 Race street, and the remains were interred at Woodland Cemetery.

Mrs P. C. Asserson, wife of Chief Engineer P. C. Asserson, is reported as very ill at her residence in the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The Norfolk Landmark of March 17 says: Ensign Edward M. Katz is in Washington on a brief leave from the Coast Survey steamer *Bucke*, now at the Yard. Mr. Katz is one of the young Japanese sent to the Naval Academy several years ago by their government to learn our system of navigation and steam engineering. He is clever and quick of wit, and is a very good officer. One of his countrymen, Matsumura Zissen, who graduated in the class of '71, is now the leading officer of the Japanese navy.

The remains of the heroes of the "Sacred Band," who fell in the action against Philip of Macedon, at Chorosmen,

on the 4th of August, B. C. 333, have recently been exhumed in a parallelogram made by two walls twenty-five yards long, and two others ten yards long. At a depth of twelve feet the excavators came on the remains of 185 Thebans, all lying in regular rows or layers, besides the remains of forty-four more lying close together in less regular order. So far, seven rows of these brave Thebans have been discovered. They are placed so that the head of one row are on the feet of that beneath. All the remains show traces of terrible wounds. One skeleton shows both thighbones shattered by a lance thrust; another, the lower jaw carried away; another, the skull fearfully crushed. No weapons have been found, the victors having evidently taken them away as trophies. Among the remains there have been found a number of bone buttons with a hole in the middle; likewise several terra-cotta dishes, each with two handles. The excavations are being continued with a view to discover the remains of the rest of the Theban host.

Assistant Paymaster-General McClure, U. S. A., is mentioned as a probable successor to the late Col. Larned as Chief Paymaster on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hancock.

The San Francisco Daily Report of March 11 says: Commander Edward Terry, U. S. N., late fleet captain on board the *Pensacola*, who has been south on sick leave, has returned and is with his family at the Palace Hotel. His health is still very unsatisfactory. Assistant Engineers James M. Pickrell and Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. N., sailed for the Asiatic Station on the steamer of the 14th. Commander Chester, U. S. N., arrived from the East on Thursday, on duty connected with the Light-house Department.

The Sacramento Bee says: Lieut. A. J. Iverson, of the U. S. Navy, is visiting Sacramento for a few days, having recently arrived from Boston on his way to relieve Lieut. Cuts on duty on board the U. S. war steamer *Ashuelot*, now in service at China. Lieut. Iverson was a boy in Sacramento in 1849, and was astonished to see the many improvements which have taken place here since he left.

Judge Advocate-General Swain, U. S. A., since his accession to that office, has had a hard time of it. No sooner does he get rid of the Whittaker case and well through the Flipper record than up comes a countless host of papers, petitions, etc., relating to the Mason trial.

President Arthur has this week been visited by several Western Senators, who urged upon him the promotion of Gen. Crook to a major-generalcy when a vacancy falls in. The President is said to have spoken very highly of Gen. Crook's services and ability, as he might well do, but to have adverted to the fact that Gen. Pope, Terry, Howard, and Angur ranked him.

A MEETING was held at the residence of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall March 22, to take steps to reorganize the Army and Navy Club. Gen. Aspinwall, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Major William Dickinson, Major Henry Smith, Paymaster Thompson, U. S. N., Capt. John S. Wharton, of Gen. Hancock's staff, and Mr. William R. Garrison were present. Col. Treichel, the Treasurer, reported that after meeting all liabilities of the old club a small surplus would be left, which will, with the property of the club, be turned over to those who have contributed to pay its liabilities.

Capt. C. C. MacConnell, 5th U. S. Artillery, registered in Philadelphia March 22, at the Girard House.

Mr. YOUNG, our new Minister to China, has expressed a desire to take with him on his embassy, Col. James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, as a military attaché.

A DISPATCH from Pensacola, of March 18, reports that a man, at Tampa, having stabbed a young woman, was placed in jail, the mob took him out and proceeded to hang him, the Mayor and Sheriff protested, and 1st Lieutenant H. O. Dames, 3d U. S. Artillery, ordered out the troops, but before they arrived the man was dead.

Lieut. T. N. Wood, U. S. M. C., now at Mare Island, Cal., is said to be contemplating matrimony next fall, with Miss Thorne, a grand niece of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Art., is expected to rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days from leave.

Cadet Whittaker is reported to have said to a newspaper reporter, in a recent interview, closely following the promulgation of the court-martial in his case, that even if dismissed by the Academic Board, he is determined to be an officer in the Regular Army. He acknowledges the value of political influence, and says: "I fully expect eventually to become an officer in the Army."

Gen. I. Vodge, U. S. A., was in New York this week, looking as vigorous as ever, although slightly greyer.

Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Ringgold, Texas, a few days ago, on a three weeks' leave.

Lieut. T. H. Barry, 1st Inf., having succeeded Lieut. Strother as quartermaster of the regiment, has left Fort Stockton and taken up his residence at Fort Davis, Tex.

Col. Beekman Du Barry, Subsistence Dept., U. S. A., expects to leave West Point for Washington in a week or two to go on duty in the office of Commissary Gen. MacFeely. He will likely discharge the functions which were performed by Gen. Haines before he went on sick leave.

Capt. C. B. Penrose and W. H. Nash, Subsistence Dept., U. S. A., both on duty in Washington, exchanged duties this week, the former taking charge of the Subsistence Depot and the latter reporting to Gen. MacFeely for special service.

Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., has recently made a pleasant official trip to Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, and Fort Duncan, Texas, returning to San Antonio a few days ago.

Lieut. C. B. Hall, the new Adj. of the 19th U. S. Inf., will henceforth look up recruits at Fort Brown, Tex., in place of Capt. Cook, A. Q. M., whose promotion relieves him from that important duty.

Lieut. Schwatka is said to be of the opinion that De Long and his party have perished, but that their bodies will be found in the spring or early in the summer. He expects to be ordered to Alaska, but will have no hesitation in going again to the polar regions in search of the *Jeannette* party if so ordered.

The 85th birthday of Emperor William of Germany was duly celebrated March 22. In reply to an address presented to him, he said that neither in civil nor in military matters had he ever failed to find firm and capable men for his purposes. We do not doubt it.

ENSON L. K. Reynolds having applied to be advanced in numbers for gallant conduct in rescuing the officers and crew of the Austrian bark *Onie*, at sea in 1879, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a board to examine into the merits of the case and to report whether in their opinion Mr. Reynolds shall be advanced, and if so, how many numbers. The board consists of Capt. A. A. Semmes and Commanders H. L. Howison and R. D. Evans.

Secretary Hunt resumed his duties at the Department on Monday last, having been confined at home a week. He was at no time seriously ill—in fact he was only sick enough for his physicians to advise him to remain at home. A recurrence of an attack similar to that from which he suffered two or three years ago was feared, and it was considered prudent to guard against it by keeping in doors and submitting to gentle medical treatment. The Secretary does not seem to be at all disturbed by the daily bulletins of his immediate displacement.

From what we can learn the probable new assignments in the Quartermaster's Dept. will be about as follows: Col. S. B. Holabird goes from Washington to take charge of the Q. M. Depot at Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry from Governor's Island, N. Y., to duty with Gen. Ingalls at Washington; Col. R. N. Batchelder and Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges from the Division of the Pacific to the East, stations not decided; Lieut.-Colonel Chas. G. Sawtelle from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Governor's Island, New York, as Chief Q. M. on Gen. Hancock's staff; Major Wm. B. Hughes from San Antonio, Texas, to Prescott, A. T., as Chief Q. M. on Gen. Willcox's staff; Maj. A. J. McGonnigle from New Orleans to San Antonio, Tex., as Chief Q. M. on Gen. Augur's staff. There will probably be a few more changes in addition to the above. The order is expected to be out early next week.

The Army and Navy Gazette says Gen. Skobelev is the first soldier in the world to-day, and a government can no more quench the flame of such a nature, than it can put out the fire of Etna by proclamation. He is very indomitable, no doubt, but from a Slav point of view irresistibly strong and truthful.

Lieut.-Gen. A. J. Herbert, C. B., will succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley as Q. M. General of the British army on April 1.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G.'s Office, Washington, during the week ending March 23, 1882: Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, and Major O. R. Suter, Engineers, on duty for Mississippi River Commission; Lieut.-Col. D. Woodruff, U. S. A., retired; Capt. J. F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, Q. M. D., under orders from Adjutant-General; 2d Lieut. Wm. Black, 24th Infantry, on leave. The above-named officers also registered at the Ebbitt House: Capt. J. Kennington, 14th Infantry, at 1312 G Street, on leave; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. J. Dana, Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., on leave, passing through Washington to Nashville, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. Charles Morris, 5th Artillery, at 1515 L Street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav., at Ebbitt House, on leave.

1st Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, 3d U. S. Cav., returned from St. Paul, Minn., to his home in Pittsburg, Pa., March 17, very much improved in health. One year ago Lieut. Foster was taken North from San Antonio, Texas, so debilitated that it was thought that he could not live to reach home. He is in a fair way to rejoin his troop, so the physicians state, by next fall.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending March 23, 1882: Army—Capt. and Bvt. Major J. H. Butler, retired; Gen. D. H. Rucker, U. S. A., retired Quartermaster Gen., and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. O. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. Navy—Med. Insp. J. D. Stevenson; Chaplain Donald McLaren; Passed Asst. Paymaster O. C. Tiffany; Lieut. Saml. W. Very and Z. L. Tanner; 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Wolles, U. S. Marine Corps.

The San Francisco Examiner, of March 8, says: 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, of the 8th Inf., U. S. A., and stationed at Benicia Barracks, is and has been on trial for the last twelve days before a military Court-martial at Army headquarters. The charge now pending against him is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The charges it reports grew out of a dispute between Lieut. O'Connell and Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest as to whether the latter did or did not intrust to Lieut. O'Connell, as his successor in the position of Post Q. M. at Benicia, certain vouchers for public property which are not forthcoming.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., who had such phenomenal success as military agent of the Lower Brules, was reported at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., March 20. The captain expects to take a year's leave.

Capt. Charles Harkins, 2d U. S. Infantry, sent to the Pacific coast for light duty on account of his health, has gone to Angel Island instead of Benicia Barracks, Cal.;

RECENT DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

Major General Emory Upton, who died at the Presidio, California, March 15, 1881:

We've laid a wreath upon his grave
And moistened with our tears the sod;
And tried to say: "To Him who gave
We give him back—Oh God!

But how our human hearts rebel,
E'en though our lips submissive speak!
Our anguished spirits only tell
That we are mortals frail and weak.

One long, grief-shadowed year has fled,
Since, severed earthly ties that bound him,
We laid him with the silent Dead,
With all his honors thick around him.

And now we stand beside the mound,
With broken hearts and streaming eyes,
And gazing on that hallowed ground,
We groan, "Tis the survivor dies."

Sleep, soldier, sleep—and take thy rest,
There is no sorrow for thee now;
Thy brave hand on thy gentle breast—
Thy well-earned laurels on thy brow.

Sleep, soldier, sleep! We here must part
And 'twixt us lies the fragrant sod;
Yet "blessed are the Pure-in-heart,
They shall see God!"

In this connection we give the extract which follows from a letter received from a friend of Gen. Upton's: "I take the liberty to make an extract from a letter recently received from Gen. Upton's sister, Mrs. Hanford. I am very much surprised that the facts stated by Major Hasbrouck have never been given to the public. Nothing has been said of the post mortem examination and the evidence of abscess in the brain, and yet an intense desire has been manifested everywhere for those evidences of his unconsciousness of his own fatal act: 'Major Hasbrouck's visit was full of comfort. Not one doubt rests with any one in the Presidio as to dear Emory's unconsciousness when the fatal act was committed. Major Hasbrouck said the room was in great confusion, as if he had been overwhelmed with pain after he had retired, for he evidently rose (in the moonlight) and went to the closet, unlocked the door (the keys fell on the floor), opened the case, took the weapon, loaded it, and dropped several cartridges upon the floor and table, returned to his bed, covered himself up, and deliberately aimed the blow at the centre of the intense pain, and relieved it instantly! The surgeon decided after he had probed the wound that the frontal bones were mostly removed, that pus had formed in the forehead, which covered the bony ridge or fulcrum over the eyes. This pus filled all the cavities and had extended until it pressed on the thin bones that separated it from the brain. The pressure unbalanced the powers, and dear Emory's mind was gone! Major Hasbrouck said that Emory realized that he was not right that evening, and that was the reason of his determination and effort to write his resignation; but he really could not put the words in proper form. Major Hasbrouck feels that the inquest was held too soon; but they were all stunned, and the body could not be touched until after the inquest.'"

Those who were intimate with Gen. Upton are aware that he was accustomed to complain of a singular ticking or throbbing in his head, which at times made him almost frantic, and which seems in the end to have developed a condition of the mind which led to the termination of his life.

LIEUT.-COL. CHAS. T. LARNED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1882.

It has become the painful duty of this office to announce to the Pay Department the death of Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster General, on Friday morning, the 17th March, 1882, at Enreka Springs, Ark. This officer has for twenty years been so intimately connected with the active and responsible duties of this department that it is but bare justice to his memory to put on record an expression of regret at the great loss the department has sustained, and its high appreciation of his career. Born in the Army at Detroit in 1836, and son of the late esteemed Paymaster General, Benjamin F. Larned, he was a devoted student of law before the war, and continued those studies, so far as regarded the military establishment, after being appointed Paymaster. He thus in every way always aimed to fit himself thoroughly for his profession. He was during the war for nearly two years Chief Paymaster at Louisville, Ky., and was, with a large corps of paymasters under his orders, charged with the difficult duty of providing for the payment of the armies in the field in the Southwest. The success and skill with which he executed that task are well known. He justly received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel from March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services" during the war. After the war he visited Europe for his health. Having a rare and discriminating taste for the fine arts that journey enabled him to gratify it. He was Chief Paymaster Department of Dakota under Major-Gen. Hancock, from 1869 to 1871, and under the same General was Chief Paymaster Military Division of the Atlantic, from the summer of 1880 to the date of his death. He was from September, 1871, to June, 1880, principal assistant in the office of the Paymaster General, and whenever that officer was absent, was charged with the duties of Acting Paymaster General. He was never satisfied with the mere perfunctory discharge of his duties, but was conscientious and indefatigable in his labors and researches, and anxious that neither the Government nor any one in the Army, from high to low, should suffer by any delay or neglect. He had a good intellect, unbending integrity, great firmness and decision of character, and might well have looked forward to a long life of honor and usefulness. Thus cut off in mid career, his deeply afflicted family will have the profound sympathy of the department and the whole Army.

WM. B. ROCHESTER, Paymaster General, U. S. A.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES H. SPOTTS, U. S. NAVY.

A despatch was received at the Navy Dept., on Thursday, from Captain A. W. Weaver, commanding the *Brooklyn*, at

Montevideo, stating that Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts died on March 9 of apoplexy at Stanley, Falkland Islands, and was buried there. Admiral Spotts had nearly completed the 45th year of his service in the Navy, which he entered on the 2d of August, 1837, being appointed from the State of Kentucky, though his native State was North Carolina. He spent four years, from 1838-42, in the *John Adams*, of the East India Squadron, and then, after a year at the Naval School, Philadelphia, received his commission as passed midshipman, June 29, 1843. In 1846 he was attached to the storeship *Lexington*, of the Pacific Squadron, commanded by Lieutenant Theodorus Bailey. He was commissioned as lieutenant Nov. 21, 1851. He was attached to the sloop *Portsmouth*, Pacific Squadron, 1851-5, Comdr. Thomas A. Dornin; W. H. Ball and Wm. A. Parker being the other lieutenants. He next served for two years at Philadelphia, and during 1857 and 1858 he was attached to the *Michigan* on the lakes. In 1858 he was ordered to the *Cyane*, on the Pacific, and in 1861 to the frigate *Santee*. Admiral Spotts became a commander in 1862, and from that year until the close of the war he served with East Gulf, North and South blockading squadrons, commanding during that time the *Magnolia*, the *South Carolina*, and the *Powhatan*. He took part in both of the Fort Fisher engagements, the engagements at Fort Anderson and along Cape Fear River, and the bombardment of the batteries above Dutch Gap, on the James River. He became a captain in 1866, and served at the Mare Island Navy-yard in 1866-7, and as commander of the *Guerriere*, the *Siracusa*, and the *Pensacola* in 1870-1-2. He was made a commodore in 1873, and was light-house inspector, 1874-5. After performing special duty at San Francisco he became rear-admiral, May 28, 1881, and in July last he relieved Rear-Admiral Bryson of the command of the South Atlantic Station. Admiral Spotts was the son of Major Samuel Spotts, who was appointed 2d lieutenant 2d Artillery; brevetted captain, January 8, 1815, for his gallant conduct at the siege of New Orleans; transferred to the 4th Artillery, and appointed captain May 8, 1822, and resigned on May 15, 1829.

REAR-ADMIRAL GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, U. S. N.

REAR ADMIRAL GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, U. S. N. (retired) died at his residence in Washington at a late hour on Thursday evening, March 23, in his 70th year. He was a native of Virginia, and was appointed to the Navy from that State August 1, 1828. In 1829 he was assigned to the frigate *Guerriere*, of the Pacific Squadron. He was commissioned Lieutenant Feb. 25, 1841, and Commander in 1856. He commanded the steam gunboat *Naratanza*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1862-3. Becoming a captain Nov. 4, 1863, he successively commanded the *De Soto*, *Cunawadigua* and *Saranac*. In 1868 he was a member of an Examining Board at Philadelphia, and from 1869 to 1871 on duty as Light House Inspector. He was commissioned Commodore in 1869, and Rear Admiral Feb. 14, 1873, and assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Station. He was placed on the retired list June 13, 1874.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MR. CABANISS'S DEATH.

We have not before had an opportunity to publish the official report which follows of the circumstances attending the death of Cadet Midshipman Chas. Cabaniss, which were fully reported in the JOURNAL of Feb. 18 and 25, from private letters.

U. S. SWATARA, 3d RATE, KOBE, JAPAN, Jan. 20, 1882.
Rear-Admiral J. M. E. Cutz, U. S. N., Comdg. U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station:

SIR: I have to report the death of Charles Cabaniss, a cadet midshipman in the U. S. Navy, while serving under my command. The death of the above named Charles Cabaniss occurred on the 19th day of January, 1882, in the harbor of Kobe, and the following are the circumstances connected therewith: On the 19th instant, at the conclusion of the usual forenoon exercises, the order had been given by the commanding officer to serve out five rounds of rifle ammunition to one of the gun divisions (the second, commanded by Lieutenant John Hubbard, with Ensign J. P. Parker as assistant), for target practice on shore with the Hotchkiss magazine rifle. The remaining divisions were still in ranks on the point of being dismissed. The second division occupied the starboard gangway, with the exception of two men, recently enlisted in Yokohama, to whom Ensign Parker had been giving some elementary instruction in the manual of arms, in the port gangway, slightly forward of the mainmast. The powder division, commanded by Lieutenant S. A. Staunton, with Cadet Midshipman Charles Cabaniss as assistant, occupied the port side of the quarter deck, slightly abaft the mainmast, with Mr. Cabaniss abreast of the engine room hatch and William J. Childs (Ida.), somewhat abaft and inboard of him, Mr. Cabaniss's position.

The rifle ammunition was being served out by the armorer to the second division, including the two recruits in the immediate charge of Ensign Parker, who proceeded at once to give them further instruction in the particulars of charging the magazine and loading. Taking a musket from one of the recruits, he charged the magazine with the cartridges received from the armorer and closed the breech, leaving the chamber empty.

Explaining the details, Mr. Parker pulled the trigger on the empty chamber, thus releasing the upper cartridges in the magazine, and again withdrew the bolt and exposed the feature of the automatic feeding from the magazine into the chamber. He now again closed the breech, this time on a full chamber, and occupied with his explanation to the recruit, and doubtless for an instant forgetting that he was not illustrating the action with dummy cartridges, with which there has been considerable instruction given during the cruise, with the muzzle pointing downward and slightly aft and outboard, he again pulled the trigger, exploding the cartridge in the chamber. The bullet passed down toward the deck, and striking the bracket of one of the iron IX. in. gun carriages (No. 2) at the lower edge of the lower round hole (cut for the purpose of lightening), glanced upward and aft, passing through and killing almost instantly Cadet Midshipman Cabaniss, and wounding slightly William J. Childs (Ida.).

The following facts regarding the nature of the wound: were elicited from Surgeon J. A. Hawke, of this vessel: Striking Mr. Cabaniss, behind the left arm, the bullet, distorted by the impact with the iron carriage, passed through

the free border of the latissimus dorsi muscle between the humerus and the scapula, thence diagonally through the chest, severing the large blood vessels, it emerged anteriorly two and a half inches above and on a line with the right nipple, causing death by hemorrhage. Moving further aft and inboard, the bullet struck William J. Childs (Ida.) in the back, immediately below the angle of the left scapula, and passing beneath the superficial fascia, in a line almost horizontal, it emerged one inch and a half to the left of the spinal column; thence arching over the vertebrae, it re-entered about one inch and a half to the right, imbedding itself finally beneath the integument, one inch below the angle of the right scapula. The wound thus caused is not dangerous.

Very respectfully,

F. H. COOPER, Comdr. U. S. N., Comdg.

OLIVER HOLDEN, who died in New York March 21, was the grandson of Gen. Thomas Holden, who fought by the side of Washington in the Revolutionary War. Born in Providence, R. I., in 1796, he removed to Poughkeepsie with his father when a mere boy. During the war of 1812 he was at Harlem Heights, and was subsequently senior captain, with the rank of major, in the old Governor's Guard, known as the 106th regiment, which had the honor of receiving Lafayette in the Governor's room of the City Hall on the occasion of his visit to this country. For the last fifteen years he has lived in retirement.

At Pau, in France, recently died Colonel Adolphus W. D. Burton, of the English army, who had served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, and commanded the 5th Dragoon Guards at the battle of Balaklava. He also took part in the siege of Sebastopol. For services in the Crimea he obtained the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie, and the brevet rank of Major. He retired in 1863.

JARED OLMSTEAD, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Reddington, Conn., March 21, in the 90th year of his age.

GEN. FRANCOIS VICTOR ADOLPHE DE CHANAL, a distinguished officer of the French army is dead. In 1860, when he was a Lieut.-Col., he was sent to this country as an envoy of the French Government, and became an intimate friend of Gen. Grant. On his return to France, in 1866, he was made a Col., and after the defence of Paris, in 1870, he became a Gen. In 1868 he was made Commander, having then worn the Cross of the Legion of Honor for 20 years, it having been given him in 1848.

The celebrated Carlist General Don Antonio Dorregaray is dead.

COL. Fred. Burnaby, of the British army, made a successful crossing of the Dover Channel in a balloon March 23.

LIEUT. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, has recently joined his troop at Fort Halleck, Nevada.

MR. H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, to which office he was appointed by Secretary Belknap, tendered his resignation this week, to take effect July 1, and applied for a leave of absence until that date. Secretary Lincoln has accepted the resignation and granted the leave.

March 20th Mr. Crosby wrote to Secretary Lincoln as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 20.

Mr. Secretary:

With a view to engagement in business in the line of my profession, I have the honor to request a leave of absence until July 1st, 1882, and also beg to tender my resignation to take effect on that date. Thanking you heartily for your uniform courtesy which I have received since your appointment as Secretary of War, I remain very truly yours,

H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.

The Secretary made the following reply:

H. T. Crosby, Esq., Chief Clerk:

DEAR SIR: In approving your request for a leave of absence until July 1st next to enable you to prepare for a severance of the relations you have so long had with this Department, I beg to express to you the hope that the energy and ability which have caused your advancement here will speedily give you a prominent position in your profession. In accordance with your request, your resignation is accepted, to take effect July 1st, 1882. I am very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

THE assignment of Capt. J. B. Myrick, 3d U. S. Art., to duty as A. D. C. to Gen. Terry, has not yet been made, although the latter's application in the matter was made to A. G. O. some weeks since. It is understood, however, that if Captain Myrick's regimental, Department and Division commanders report favorably in the matter the detail will at once be made. In that case the command of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will devolve upon Lieutenant W. A. Kobbé, 3d U. S. Artillery, a competent and conscientious officer.

CAPT. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., March 23, to enjoy a week's leave with friends.

LIEUT.-COL. J. D. Wilkins, 8th U. S. Infantry, changed station a few days ago from Bonicia Barracks to Angel Island, Cal.

LIEUT. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., was reported, March 15, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, March 22, 1882.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Felix McCurley, of the *Wabash*, has returned from leave. An impromptu hop was given by the officers of the ship yesterday afternoon in honor of his arrival.

The equipment department has expended \$16,000 on repairs to the *Saratoga*.

Commodore S. B. Luce, flag officer of the training squadron at Newport, R. I., was a guest of the *Saratoga* on the 18th inst.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived at the yard yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H. She will probably sail for Newport to-morrow. The damages to the schooner with which the *Tallapoosa* collided recently are placed at \$300.

On the morning of the 20th inst., before leaving the yard, the *Saratoga* took occasion to pay its respects to Commodore Badger, by firing a salute in his honor, which the yard returned by a salute in honor of Commodore Taylor. The *Saratoga* weighed anchor in President Roads, in the harbor; where she will remain for a few days before starting on cruise in the Mediterranean.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., March 11, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the second clause of section 7, par. 143, and pars. 277, 859, 1760, 2125, 2147, 2172, 2180, 2215, and 2220 of the Regulations are corrected to read as follows:

[143] Assistants and employees may purchase at cost price, for their personal use while in the field, necessary stores from the supply departments of the Army, but purchases of subsistence stores will be made upon the terms prescribed in par. 2224 (as corrected in G. O. 4, of 1882).

277. On the last day of each calendar month commissary sergeants will report by letter to the Commissary General of Subsistence. This report will be forwarded through the post commissary, post commander, chief commissary of subsistence at department headquarters, and the Adjutant-General of the Army. The latter will note its contents and refer it to the Commissary General of Subsistence. In transmitting these reports the post commissary will note thereon whether the sergeant has well performed his duties and generally conducted himself in a satisfactory manner during the month.—[G. O. 38, 1873; G. O. 13, 1875.]

859. Supplies, stores, or property of any kind, procured out of Army appropriations, shall not be transferred, in any way or under any circumstances, for the use of Indians, except under authority first obtained from the Secretary of War. Any officer violating the terms of this regulation shall be charged with the money value of the supplies, stores, or property transferred, and in addition be otherwise held accountable, according to circumstances. But this paragraph will not be construed to prohibit the issue of small quantities of subsistence stores to Indians visiting military posts, as authorized by par. 2182.—[G. O. 76, 1873.]

1760. Transfers of supplies from one bureau for the service of another will not be made, except upon the special authority of the Secretary of War. Whenever such transfers are made, and the supplies are restored in kind to the bureau from which they were procured, they will be turned over at the same post, or at such other post as division or department commanders or the chiefs of the bureaus concerned may determine. If the transfer is between two bureaus of the War Department, payment may be made at the contract or invoice price of the stores; but if from a bureau of the War Department to a bureau of any other Executive Department, payment shall be at the contract or invoice price, with cost of transportation added.—[G. O. 81, 1872.]

2125. Officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department who have not been authorized to purchase subsistence supplies, including fresh vegetables, seed potatoes, garden seeds, and agricultural implements for post gardens, will make timely requisitions for them. (Form No. 63.) If any of the supplies can be obtained in the vicinity of the place at which they are required on terms advantageous to the Government, the requisition will be accompanied by a detailed statement showing the fact, upon which, if deemed satisfactory, authority will be given the officer making the requisition to purchase the supplies, in accordance with these regulations.—[Reg. Subs. Dept.]

2147. In all contracts for beef cattle it should be stipulated that they should be kept without food and water twelve hours immediately preceding weighing, and the manner prescribed in par. 2146 for determining the net weight must be inserted. When open market purchases of cattle are made, and time or special circumstances do not admit of reducing to writing the terms of purchase agreed on, the mode of determining the net weight must be stated to and accepted by the party supplying the cattle.—[G. O. 27, 1876.]

2172. Savings from the ration may be sold for the benefit of the company, hospital, bakery, or other organization to which they belong, at the discretion of the officer in charge thereof, unless the Subsistence Department requires the stores for reissue, in which case they must be sold to it. Yeast powder issued but not used will not be sold as company savings, but must be returned to the Subsistence Department.—[G. O. 76, 1875; G. O. 86, 1877.]

2180. Civilians employed with the Army at wages greater than sixty dollars per month may be allowed, when the necessities of the case require it, to purchase in limited quantities articles of subsistence stores composing the ration, at the rates prescribed in paragraph 2224 (as corrected in G. O. 4, of 1882).—[G. O. 50, 1875; G. O. 4, 1882.]

2215. Subsistence stores may be sold on credit to an officer who has not been regularly paid, or who is in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, on his receipt for the articles and certificate that the stores are required for the use of himself and his family (Form No. 68).—[G. O. 116, 1877.]

2220. Subsistence stores may be sold on credit to enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, on written permits (Form No. 70) signed by their respective company commanders and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station; but such permits shall not be given to any enlisted man in excess of the amount of unincumbered pay then due him, nor in any month in excess of the amount of his monthly pay. The permits will, as a rule, be made monthly, and for all of the enlisted men of a company who desire to purchase stores on credit. Post commanders will designate a special time for the enlisted men of each company to receive their stores, and establish such other rules as they may deem necessary to economize labor and secure accuracy in delivering the stores and making up the abstracts, etc., etc., according thereto.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., March 17, 1882.

Publishes the new form, No. 4, Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, muster roll of the hospital and general non-commissioned staff, U. S. A., which substituted for that published in the Regulations (p. 371, 372).

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., March 18, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following order is directed to the Army:

Hereafter all officers are required to prepay the cost of telegrams sent by them on public business, except when sent in pursuance of special instructions, or in answer to a telegram from superior authority (par. 692 of the Regulations). By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., March 21, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War pars. 1871 and 1872 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows: 1871. If in any calendar month the mean temperature for any twenty consecutive days shall be 20 deg. Fahrenheit, or less, at any military post between the 36th and 43d degrees

of latitude, the increased allowance of fuel for such month will be one-third.—[G. O. 18, 1874.]

1872. If in any calendar month the mean temperature for any consecutive twenty days shall be 10 deg. Fahrenheit, or less, at any military post, whatever may be its latitude, the increased allowance of fuel for such month will be one-half.—[G. O. 18, 1874.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., March 22, 1882.

Publishes the following acts, extracts of an act, and joint resolutions of Congress:

I.—AN ACT making an appropriation for the base and pedestal of a monument to the late Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont, U. S. Navy. Approved Feb. 25, 1882.

II.—JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to use rations for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Mississippi River. Approved Feb. 25, 1882.

III.—AN ACT for the relief of William H. Gill. Approved March 4, 1882.

IV.—AN ACT making an appropriation for continuing the improvements of Galveston Harbor, State of Texas. Approved March 4, 1882.

V.—AN ACT to provide for certain of the most urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes. War Department.—For mileage of officers of the Army when traveling under orders, \$20,000. Approved March 6, 1882.

VI.—JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to use hospital tents for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi River. Approved March 10, 1882.

VII.—JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to use Government vessels for the transportation and distribution of rations furnished by the United States to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow. Approved March 11, 1882.

VIII.—AN ACT directing the Secretary of War to pay over to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland \$7,500, to aid in the erection of a statue or monument to Gen. James A. Garfield. Approved March 11, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 33, H. Q. A., March 23, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War pars. 1857 and 1895 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1857. The law permits sale to officers only of fuel which they actually use. There is no right to sell, barter, exchange, or dispose of it. Fuel will only be sold on the officer's certificate that it is for his personal or family use. The commanding officer will compare the requisitions and certificates with the quartermaster's abstract of sales of fuel, and, if correct, so certify.—[G. O. 75, 1873.]

1895. No officer shall sell forage issued or sold to him. Forage issued to public horses or cattle is public property; what they do not actually consume is to be properly accounted for. The commanding officer will compare the requisitions with the quartermaster's abstracts of issues and sales of forage, and, if correct, so certify.—[Reg. 1863, par. 1125.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 11, 1882.

Invites the attention of all officers responsible for public property to the provisions of G. O. 4, series of 1881, from these Hdqrs, providing for semi-annual inspection of unserviceable property.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 7, 1882.

Owing to reduced condition of the appropriations for "regular supplies," "incidental expenses," "barracks and quarters," and "Army transportation," directs the strictest economy, and says: All estimates for "quartermaster's stores" for the remainder of this fiscal year, will be only for articles that are necessary for the immediate wants of the service.

G. O. 2, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, March 20, 1882.

Hereafter the St. Louis Clothing Depot will be under the control of the Military Storekeeper in charge, instead of the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, March 9, 1882.

Officers detailed as members of Courts-martial, Courts of Inquiry, Rething Boards, Boards of Examination, of Survey, etc., and officers and soldiers summoned or ordered to give evidence before Courts, Commissions, or Boards, are, under the provisions of par. 920, Army Regulations, 1881, not thereby relieved from their regular and ordinary duties at their respective posts and with their respective commands, except during the time necessary to attend the actual sessions of the Courts, Boards, etc., of which they may be members, or before which they may be summoned. Any practice to the contrary in the Dept. of California will be discontinued.

By command of Major-Gen. McDowell:

J. C. KELTON, Colonel, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. OF TEXAS, March 9, 1882.

Horses not fit for cavalry service, held on the rolls of the Quartermaster's Department at posts in this command, will be sold, and, when necessary, their places supplied by mules. Horses fit for cavalry service will be issued to the cavalry.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Augur, the Dept. of Texas commander, will proceed to Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, and Fort Duncan, Tex., and return, on official business (S. O. 28, March 14, D. T.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of the Missouri, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and make the inspection at the military prison at that post (S. O. 30, March 18, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 33, March 11, D. D.).

Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., on public business (S. O. 39, March 13, D. D.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to confer with the Dept. Commander and Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 36, March 10, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Lieut.-Col. O. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South (S. O. 35, March 18, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Major Beekman Du Barry, C. S., on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will report in person to the Com'y Gen. of Sub. for assignment to duty as an assistant in his office. Capt. Charles B. Penrose, C. S., will relieve Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence in Washington, D. C., to take effect April 1, 1882. Capt. Nash, on being relieved, will report in person to the Com'y Gen. of Sub. for special duty (S. O. March 21, W. D.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, member G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., March 24 (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.).

Major T. J. Haines is granted six months sick leave (S. O., March 23, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. R. W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., April 3 (S. O. 38, March 11, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. 1, c. s., as per Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, and 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th L.I., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 57, March 17, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Galen L. Chue will proceed from Perin's Mills, Ohio, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O., March 21, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 21 (S. O. 46, March 17, D. E.).

Par. 9, S. O. 37, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri, directing A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecomte to proceed from Camp on White River, Colo., to Camp on Snake River, W. T., for temporary duty, is revoked (S. O. 58, March 18, D. M.).

Surg. R. H. Alexander is directed to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., for duty as attending surgeon at Dist. of New Mexico Hdqrs and post surgeon at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.).

Authority is granted to send Matron Rodgers, in charge of Hosp. Steward Edward D. Rodgers, to Washington, D. C., with a view to her admission into the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 50, March 23, D. E.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, to take effect on arrival at Fort Ringgold of a medical officer from Fort Brown, Tex.—Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 26, March 18, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. William S. Tremaine and John M. Dickson are assigned to duty, the former to Fort Porter, N. Y., and the latter to Fort Adams, R. I. They will report accordingly (S. O. 51, March 24, D. E.).

The telegraphic order of March 16 directing the C. O., Fort Brown, Tex., to send a medical officer to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for temporary duty, is confirmed (S. O. 26, March 16, D. T.).

Lieut. Steward Michael Denning, Fort Halleck, Nev., on furlough for three months, with permission to apply to the Adjt.-Gen. for an extension of one month—from Feb. 3, 1881, granted by Comdg. Gen. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major Wm. Smith, Paymaster, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Fort Barrancas, St. Augustine, and Fort Brooke, Fla., and August's Arsenal, Ga., and pay the troops thereon at muster and pay rolls of Feb. 25, 1882 (S. O. 34, March 16, D. S.).

Major J. F. M. Potter, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business, and return to New York City (S. O. 51, March 24, D. E.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Lieut.-Col. Robert S. Williamson is detailed for duty as a member of the board of engineer officers constituted by par. 17, S. O. 52, March 6, from W. D. (S. O., March 20, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—1st Class Pvt. George H. Ellery is relieved from duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and will proceed to Colorado Springs, Colo., for duty (S. O., March 16, W. D.).

Sergt. Alois Donhauser will proceed without delay from Washington, D. C., to New Haven, Conn., and having carried out the special instructions received by him from the Chief Signal Officer, will return to Washington, D. C., and resume his duties at the office of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., March 18, W. D.).

Sergt. Egbert van Dijk is relieved from duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Visalia, Cal., and assume charge of that station (S. O., March 20, W. D.).

Sergt. Theodore V. Van Heusen will proceed to New Orleans, La., for temporary duty (S. O., March 22, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

2d Lieut. John Pitcher will rejoin his troop, now at Fort Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 46, March 11, M. D. P.).

Capt. M. Harris and 2d Lieut. D. L. Tate, members, G. C.-M. at San Francisco, Cal., March 16 (S. O. 43, March 13, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. Henry Wagner (S. O. 46, March 11, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. R. Norwood, M. F. O'Brien, and 1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., April 3 (S. O. 38, March 11, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. H. D. Huntington, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 38, March 11, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, four months' leave, to take effect as soon after May 1 as his services can be spared (S. O., March 23, W. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings, now at Fort Washakie, Wyo., will repair to Fort Omaha, Neb., and take station thereat for the benefit of his health (S. O. 25, March 16, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie.

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., will proceed on March 13 to Fort Union, N. M., to conduct the military convicts now at that post to be sent to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. On his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Patch will report to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Department for further orders (S. O. 37, March 12, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., member, G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., March 24 (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.).

The telegraphic instructions of March 19, from D. M., directing 1st Lieut. H. B. Bellas to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are confirmed (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Edward G. Coleburn, Troop A (S. O. 57, March 17, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave of Absence.—From March 15 to Aug. 31, 1882, Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg (S. O., March 18, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. Henry M. Kendall is assigned to the command of a detachment of recruits for the 6th Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks., Mo., March 21, for Wilcox Station, Ariz. (Order 51, March 17, Jefferson Bks., Mo.)

Troop H is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, A. T., and will proceed to and take station at Whipple Bks., A. T., leaving one officer and sufficient men at Fort Verde to guard public property. All movable Government property at Fort Verde will be transferred to Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 36, March 10, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to take effect between April 1 and 10, 1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 39, March 13, D. D.)

Fifteen days, to take effect between April 1 and 10, 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 39, March 13, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

2d Lieut. J. H. King, member, G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 37, D. M., to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 56, March 16, D. M.)

The Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex., will forward eight-eight cavalry horses to Fort Clark, Tex., for assignment to troops of the 8th Cav. belonging to that post, and Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 25, March 14, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months each to Sergt. Edward Hanson and Private George Johnson, Troop M, to take effect after their re-enlistment (S. O. 56, March 16, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

The Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex., will forward twenty-five cavalry horses for assignment to troops of the 10th Cav. belonging to Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 26, March 16, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. William L. Haskin, president; 2d Lieuts Charles J. Bailey, Charles H. Hunter, members, and 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adjt., J. A. of G. C.-M. at San Francisco, Cal., March 16 (S. O. 43, March 13, M. D. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Major James McMillan is assigned to duty at Washington Bks. D. C., and will join that station on March 31 (S. O. 49, March 21, D. E.)

Leave of absence to June 1, 1882, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Tingle. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Tingle has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1882 (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

So much of par. 3, S. O. 50, March 3, 1882, W. D., as directs the transfer of 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward from Bat. A to Bat. K of the 3d Art., to take effect May 1, 1882, is revoked, and the following transfers in that regiment are announced to take effect on the date specified: 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, from Bat. A to Light Bat. C; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, from Light Bat. C to Bat. K (S. O., March 18, W. D.)

1st Lieut. E. C. Knower and 2d Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Jackson Bks., La., will proceed at once to New Orleans, and report by telegraph to Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Comd.-Gen. of Sub., for duty in connection with measures for the relief of distress in the overflooded districts on the Mississippi River (S. O. 11, March 17, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Capt. John W. Roder, president; 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Albert S. Cummins; 2d Lieuts. James M. Jones, Howard A. Springett, W. S. Alexander, members, and 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., March 24 (S. O. 49, March 21, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, Fort Preble, Me., one month (S. O. 12, March 21, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The telegraphic order of March 14, directing 2d Lieut. T. H. Barry—appointed R. Q. M.—to repair to Fort Davis, Tex., and report to the C. O. 1st Inf., is confirmed (S. O. 25, March 14, D. T.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

S. O. 38, from M. D. P., is so far modified as to direct Capt. Charles Harkins to report to the C. O. Benicia Bks., Cal., instead of the C. O. Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 46, March 11, M. D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

2d Lieut. T. M. Defrees is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 37, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and 2d Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 56, March 16, D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. H. B. Freeman, member of the Board of Survey appointed at Fort Snelling, Minn., by par. 1, S. O. 27, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, vice Capt. D. W. Benham, relieved, having been ordered on other duty (S. O. 40, March 14, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 38, March 11, D. D.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 40, March 14, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilkins is relieved from the command of Benicia Bks., Cal., and will take station at Angel Island. The senior Captain of the 8th Inf. at Benicia Bks. will assume command of the post (S. O. 47, March 13, M. D. P.)

The C. O. of Fort Lowell, A. T., will retain Corp. Edward Carter, Co. A, at that post as overseer of schools (S. O. 37, March 13, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

Corp. Thomas S. Lamb, Co. C, will report to the Post Surgeon, Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 26, March 13, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. William L. Kellogg, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, members, and 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 21 (S. O. 43, March 17, D. E.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, member, G. C.-M. constituted at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. 1, from D. M. (S. O. 57, March 17, D. M.)

Major J. J. Van Horn, president, G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., March 24 (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

The C. O. of Camp on White River, Colo., will grant a furlough for five months to Private Hamilton Buck, Co. A (S. O. 58, March 18, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Until further orders, Lieut.-Col. Peter T. Swaine will, in addition to his other duties, make quarterly inspection of the money accounts of Major H. G. Thomas, Paym., and, for this purpose, will make the necessary journeys between his post (Fort Lyon, Colo.), and the station of Major Thomas (Denver, Colo.) (S. O. 59, March 23, D. M.)

Capt. Chambers McKibbin and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, members, and 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., March 24 (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, on Surg. certificate, Col. George P. Buell, Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 57, March 17, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, five months (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., now under orders to conduct a detachment of recruits, will, in addition, take charge of the cavalry horses for the 16th Cav. and conduct them to Fort McKavett (S. O. 26, March 16, D. T.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. George P. Bradley, Co. F, to take effect about April 1, 1882 (S. O. 26, March 14, D. T.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 17th Inf. (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Capt. T. J. Lloyd, president; Capt. Cass Durham, 1st Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, F. H. Barnhart, 2d Lieuts. Charles McClure, Peter Campbell, members, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., April 3 (S. O. 38, March 11, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. John Anderson (S. O., March 18, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. C. B. Hall, Adjt., is announced as recruiting officer at Fort Brown, Tex., vice Capt. G. H. Cook, A. Q. M. (late Adjt.), relieved, on account of promotion (S. O. 26, March 16, D. T.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 17, from D. T., vice Major A. L. Hough, 22d Inf. (now Lieut.-Col. 16th Inf.), relieved (S. O. 25, March 14, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

The verbal extension for 15 days, by the Dept. Comdr., on March 1, of the leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Chas. Bird, by Order 20, Feb. 27, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is confirmed (S. O. 43, March 20, D. E.)

Capt. Jas. Henton, member, G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., March 24 (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Ammon A. Augur, Fort Reno, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 30, March 18, M. D. M.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 18, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-General—Died March 17, 1882, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., April 3. Detail: Seven officers of the 18th Inf.; three of the 2d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At the 'Pie-ido of San Francisco, Cal., March 16. Detail: Four officers of the 1st Art., and two of the 1st Cav.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., March 21. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Adams, R. I., March 24. Detail: Seven officers of the 4th Art.

At Santa Fe, N. M., March 24. Detail: Three officers of the 15th Inf., and one each of the 13th Inf., 23d Inf., Sub. Dept., and 4th Cav.

Board of Officers.—A Board to inspect the remainder of certain cavalry horses to be delivered for the Dept. of Texas, is appointed to convene at the San Antonio Depot, March 15. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey and Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf., and Capt. L. E. Campbell, Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 25, March 14, D. T.)

Boards of Survey.—Capt. Thomas Britton, 1st Lieut. David L. Craft, and 2d Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., at Fort Douglas, U. T., March 23 (S. O. 26, March 18, D. P.)

Capt. Edward M. Hayes, 1st Lieut. Robert London, and 2d Lieut. Henry De B. Waite, 5th Cav., at Fort Laramie, March 27 (S. O. 26, March 18, D. P.)

Surg. A. K. Smith; Capt. H. O. Egbert and 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adjts., 12th Inf., at Whipple Depot, A. T., on March 13 (S. O. 38, March 10, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is appointed Special Inspector, to ascertain the amount of fuel actually consumed by officers stationed at Benicia Bks., Cal., between June 1, 1880, and April 1, 1881, and the amount of coal and wood for which 2d Lieut. Henry Johnston, 8th Inf., should give receipts to 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, 8th Inf., when he was relieved as Post Q. M. at Benicia Bks. on July 1, 1881 (S. O. 46, March 11, M. D. P.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentences in the case of Private William H. Merritt, Troop E, 3d Cav., is remitted (S. O. 25, March 16, D. P.)

In the cases of Albert Lamar, formerly a private of Troop I, 6th Cav.; Louis C. Arlington, formerly a private of Troop H, 6th Cav.; and Private Albert E. Jaynes, Co. I, 8th Inf., the portions of the confinements remaining unexecuted on March 25 are remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 23, March 9, M. D. P.)

Military Prisoner William L. Goodrich, whose term of confinement has, allowing him abatement of sentence for teaching school, been remitted to date from March 29, 1882, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison upon that date (S. O. 59, March 20, D. M.)

Maps of Telegraphic Lines.—General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, in a letter of March 7, to General Terry, says: "The reports received from officers who constructed telegraphic lines in your Department last season were not accompanied by maps. The only one of these gentlemen who mentions a map as an enclosure to his report is Lieutenant Mansfield."

Will you be so kind as to have the officers who built the lines . . . send me topographical sketches of the country over which they have built. The notes to accompany the sketches should state the resources of the adjacent country for maintaining the lines, and any other useful notes connected with line building, the officers may deem proper to add. These maps greatly enhance the value of all reports on line construction. It is necessary continually to refer from the reports to the map, and the latter when made by an officer on the spot always contains useful information that will not become known in any other manner. The location of timber, rock, streams, and the peculiarities of each, with the topographical features of the country should appear in detail and with particularity. Will you have the kindness to also require this of officers in the coming season when working parties for line building take the field."

No Increase of Oil Lamps.—In regard to an increase in the allowance of oil lamps, etc., at Fort Pumbina, D. T., the following is the decision of the Secretary of War, in the matter: "The Secretary of War concurs in the views of the Inspector General and declines to make any modifications in General Orders No. 50, of 1881, until the inspection reports shall have been received and considered, which have been called for from officers of the Inspector General's Department." (Letter Q. M. G. O., March 7, 1882.)

Issues of Clothing.—In letter of Feb. 25, 1881, the Quartermaster General directs that: "Special estimates for clothing to meet unexecuted and unavoidable necessities may be sent directly to the nearest depot at Saint Louis, Jeffersonville, or Philadelphia, to the chief officers in charge there, who will be instructed to furnish the articles so far as the stock on hand shall admit, having proper regard to the regulations which govern the issue of clothing, camp and garrison equipment. It is hoped that the object of this letter will be fully understood and appreciated when it is set forth that the desire is to prevent all irregularities; to ensure attention to the preparation of annual estimates, and finally to cause issues to be made directly from the depots, and by its officer rather than from this office."

Grain for Private Horses.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan decides "that the reduction recently ordered in the issue of grain to animals does not apply to the authorized private horse of officers." (Circular, Dept. Mo., March 13.)

WEST POINT.

We referred last week to the interesting lecture delivered before the officers of the West Point, by Lieut. Birnie, on the Manoeuvres of the Ninth Corps, French Army, in Sept., 1880. The lecture occupied two hours in its delivery and was listened to by the end with the greatest interest by the officers present. At its close Colonel Lazelle started a discussion as to the adequacy of the manoeuvres to accomplish the object in view—that of exercising and schooling the soldier in the duties of his profession as they are known to be practiced in time of actual war. That they were of much value, if any, in this respect, he was inclined, he said, very seriously to doubt, for the reason, among others, that such campaigns, distinguished by sham battles, are, as everybody knows, altogether different from real ones, attended by real battles, and that the knowledge and experience, if such they may be called, acquired by the soldier from his participation in such exercises, instead of benefiting him, are circulated rather to mislead and deceive him by suggesting false notions of how real campaigns are conducted. One instance of this out of several cited by him was the ludicrous marching of the troops, accomplishing, according to the speaker's statement, but one hundred miles in twelve days—an average of about eight miles per day—which bore no resemblance, he said, to the long, rapid and frequently forced marches performed by soldiers in time of war. The Baltimore Sun says: "All present, including Lieut. Birnie, seemed to concur in the views thus expressed by Col. Lazelle. The discussion on this and other points was continued for some time by Gen. Howard, Prof. Kendrick, Tillman and others. Considerable merriment was caused by some remarks made by Prof. Kendrick, in his usual playful manner, on the scanty ration of meat allowed to the French soldier. The allowance, according to Lieut. Birnie's statement, is only eight ounces per day. Our own soldiers receive each one pound four ounces per day. The vote of thanks tendered to the lecturer, on motion of Lieutenant Farrow, was hearty and unanimous."

The Sun also reports that among the more attractive phases of West Point life to the officers, professors and others there, who find their duties at times to be somewhat laborious, are the weekly concerts given in the library by the U. S. M. A. Orchestra Band, Mr. Charles R. H. conductor, which are always largely attended. The selections are made with the utmost care and good taste, and the music is superbly rendered. That the cadets may have a share in the entertainment thus provided, there is a repetition of the concerts each week in the same place for their benefit.

The singing of the cadet choir at the Sunday and other religious services in the chapel, generally good hitherto, has been much improved of late by the addition of one or two female voices. The present male singers are Cadets Miller, Spencer, Stevens, Wright and Noble.

G. C. M. O., 18, H. Q. A., March 22, 1882.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at New York City, Jan. 20, 1881, and of which Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., is president, was arraigned and tried Cadet Johnson O. Whitaker, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge I. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of paragraph 125, Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy."

Charge II. "False swearing, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

[The specifications under these charges set forth in detail]

the allegations against Whittaker, with which every one is familiar; in substance that he cut his ears to excite sympathy and falsely charged it upon others. The court found him guilty of all the charges, and of the specifications, excepting the portions of those under Charge I, which allege that his motive was to bring discredit on the Academy, obtain notoriety, and escape an examination which he had reason to believe, and did believe, would result in his removal; and the charge that he had a confederate. The sentence is: "To be dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, and to pay a fine of \$1, and to be thereafter confined at hard labor for one year in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct."

II. The proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker, U. S. Military Academy, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders:

EXECUTIVE MANNING, March 21, 1882.

In the foregoing case of Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker, it appearing that, on the trial the Court-martial, notwithstanding the objection of the accused, admitted in evidence, to be used by experts in handwriting as standards of comparison with the note of warning, which is the subject of the second specification of the first charge, and of the third specification of the second charge, a number of papers testified to be in the handwriting of the accused, which papers were not in evidence for any other purpose than to be used as such standards, and were so used by the experts, and that a large amount of testimony in support of the above mentioned two specifications by such experts, based on their comparison of these standards with the note of warning, was introduced on the part of the prosecution, and the Attorney General being of the opinion (concurring therein with the Judge Advocate General of the Army) that the above mentioned papers were improperly admitted in evidence, and that there is in that respect error in the proceedings of the court in relation to a material issue, the foregoing proceedings and sentence are disapproved, and it is ordered that Cadet Whittaker be released from arrest.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

III. The General Court-martial convened by Special Orders, No. 278, Dec. 31, 1880, from this office, is hereby dissolved.

"By direction of the Secretary of War, Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker, 2d Class, U. S. Military Academy, on account of deficiency in studies, is, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board discharged the service of the United States." S. O., No. 66, March 22, A. G. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

March 15, 1882.

On Friday evening last there was, at the call of the Post Chaplain, quite an assemblage at the post school house, for the purpose of organizing a temperance society. This meeting was composed entirely of members of the three companies stationed here. A good deal of earnestness and zeal was manifested in the good work. Sergeant Wm. W. Connolly was elected president of the meeting, and J. B. Miller, secretary. After an intelligent discussion of the subject, the meeting resolved to form a lodge of Good Templars, and the secretary was directed to apply to the proper authority for a charter, and to report at the next meeting, to be called by the president. It was also resolved, that in the meantime the pledge of the chaplain be signed, which accordingly was done by quite a number present, and by others the next day. This pledge is printed on a card and reads thus, with name of the chaplain in the left corner as witness: "I hereby promise, by the help of God, to drink no intoxicating drink, and to try to induce others to abstain. G. W. Simpson, Post Chaplain, U. S. A."

Lieut. C. C. Miner, 9th Infantry, has been out for some days in charge of a detail securing logs for building purposes. Out here we cut our own logs, make our own lumber and build our own houses. We have also of late been having some of our own dust storms. We have been able to draw into our breathing apparatus and grind as much of it between our teeth as we please and have asked no odds of any one.

Major Babcock has returned from Pine Ridge Indian Agency, Dr. Marston, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., whose station is Fort Laramie, W. T., passed through Robinson this week, en route to his station from Deadwood City, D. T., and was the guest of Lieut. Andrus during his brief stay at the post. The doctor has been attending court at Deadwood as a witness and expert in the trial of the man that killed Lieut. Cherry several months ago at Fort Niobrara, Neb. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, it having been proven that he was suffering from temporary congestion of the brain when he shot and killed that officer.

ZADOK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, D. T.

March 11, 1882.

LAST Saturday we had an old fashioned Dakota snow storm which made the road from here to Bismarck almost impassable. Our mails were delayed nearly three days and have not as yet entirely made up the lost time.

An interesting feature in the social life of Fort Yates is the children's dancing school held every Friday afternoon in the post theatre building. The little folks await with anxiety the coming of their day for the party, and have steadily improved under the tuition of the ladies of the garrison.

On Saturday evening, February 18, a representation of the comedy entitled "Woodcock's Little Game" was given at the post theatre with the following cast of characters: Mr. Marmaduke Woodcock, Dr. L. Brechemin; Mr. Christopher Larkings, Mr. Watson Gilbert; Adolphus Swansdown, Lieut. R. W. Dowdy; David, Mr. Dana Todd; Mrs. Col. Carver, Miss J. B. Adams; Mrs. Larkings, Mrs. L. Brechemin; Mrs. Woodcock, Mrs. Lieut. Rogers; Fanny, Miss Mary Falconer. The performance was a marked success and much enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

YATES.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WAYNE, MICH.

MARCH 22, 1882.

THE long and dreary winter is past and we are getting rapidly into summer trim and losing the appearance of arctic explorers. The great cause celebre, so far as our little world is concerned, the trial of Lieutenant Edwin R. Clark, 10th Infantry, has ended, General Hancock has "promulgated" and the lieutenant has gone back to duty. I presume Lieutenant Clark will now be promoted to a 1st Lieutenant in Captain Hall's company at Fort Porter, which has had a vacancy for one since Lieutenant Larkie died. A few days will tell.

Since I wrote you Lieutenant Burbank has been to Cleveland, O., and back. We thought he had gone to stay in charge of the Garfield tomb guard, and that Lieutenant Botisford would remain here. But the latter went back to Cleveland

and the former returned here to the mutual satisfaction, I presume, of every one concerned. The gallant Gibson has come back from his sick leave under the persuasive directions of A. G. O., but his physical condition is not the best. We all welcome him, however, as the regiment does not contain a braver or a better officer. Our veteran Commander, General Olitz, succumbed to a partial sickness a week or two ago, but is now out and about. When I wrote you last I think it was during the visit of several Artillery officers on Court-martial duty. They and we had a very pleasant time. Some pleasant friendships were established and they left behind them bright memories of many an hour's agreeable entertainment. I see you referred a week or two ago to the base ball club of which "Van" is captain. The club means to be heard from this summer.

This is a healthy post. Out of a garrison of almost 200 we have barely half a dozen on the sick list, so Doctors Taylor and Worthington and the veteran Steward, Fottig, have an easy time of it, although on hand ready for all emergencies.

Lieutenant Kirkman is still on duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and the date of his return is indefinite. Our four companies here are doing finely, and are all the better for having their captains present for duty with them. The guard-house seldom contains more than half a dozen, and we have just shipped two unfortunates to Leavenworth prison, and they, by the bye, didn't belong to our crowd, but got here promiscuously, as it were. Will drop you a line soon again. In the meantime that you may go on and prosper is the sincere wish of

VIATOR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

MARCH 18, 1882.

SINCE my last Riley has been visited and inspected by our Division Inspector of Cavalry, Colonel Forsyth, who arrived March 8. At 1 p. m. "boots and saddles" were sounded, the troopers fell in and marched to an open flat about one mile from the post, where the battalion was formed, facing a gentle breeze tempered some where about zero. After manœuvring in this atmosphere until everybody was half frozen, we dismounted and "stood to horse," and awaited the inspector. The inspection of the command lasted over three hours. Inspection over, the boys gladly rushed to the genial warmth of the stoves and occupied themselves until "retreat" in thawing out. Next day the inspector departed.

The paymaster made the hearts of the boys glad last week by his usual visit; but, alas! no good is without its alloy, and following on the heels of the paymaster came the vast army of itinerant peddlers—even the Bible men flocked to the pecuniary harvest, and might be seen in the quarters each day, eloquently expatiating on the unparalleled cheapness of their gorgeously bound copies of the "latest revised," twenty dollar copies of the book. Notwithstanding the general good time always attending pay day, the utmost good order prevailed, and the favorable impression created by the behavior of the troops here was strengthened. Drill is being vigorously pushed forward, also target practice, by the entire command. Horses are being branded and reshod, and the post presents a scene of activity on all sides.

Fifty recruits arrived on the 16th, and the old soldiers survey them with much complacency as they go through the evolution of the "goose step," under the eye of the grim drill sergeant, on the garrison parade; but the recruit smiles in his turn, as he gazes pensively over his "eye opener" in the morning from the sutler's store, at the old soldier "holding down number one" for his benefit.

AVARUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

March 17, 1882.

THERE is a great excitement among the Mormons over the passage of the Edmunds' bill this week, and if it were not for the presence of troops here, there would be trouble for the Gentiles in Salt Lake City. General McCook is in perfect accord with Governor Murray, and is upon the most friendly terms with him, socially and otherwise, and if there is need of the "boys in blue," in town, or elsewhere in the Territory, there will be a good report to tell, as he belongs to "the fighting McCook family" of the Civil War. All the editors and reporters of the *Tribune*, in Salt Lake City, and *Pilot* in Ogden, the two great anti-Mormon newspapers, go fully armed night and day, anticipating trouble.

Major Wingard, paymaster, returned to his station here this week, accompanied by his clerk, from a long pay trip to Fort Thornburgh, Utah. On the way north from Thornburgh, and some distance from the Union Pacific Railroad, his party was overtaken by a terrible snow storm. They camped at once, and remained there for fear of being lost, until the storm abated—the cold being intense. As the road was completely covered and they were at a loss which way to turn, they were compelled to send back for a guide, without whose assistance the party could not have reached the railroad. No mountain road in the Rocky Mountains where deep snows prevail, can safely be trusted unless the roads are staked out, and the major says he would rather drive stakes all along the road for weeks in the fall than pass through such another wintry experience.

Captain Schindel, of "Ours," left this week for his station at Fort Thornburgh, having in charge seventeen recruits for various companies at the post. He will be in command there, and states that the post will be removed next summer to a location on the Ashley, about twenty miles north of its present position. He will leave the Union Pacific R. R., at Green River City, south of which the post is about 135 miles. The probabilities are that Green River will be made the depot for Fort Thornburgh, being probably the most eligible location, as the depot for Fort Washakie, on the north, could also be located there. At present there are several rivals for the Fort Thornburgh depot, Park City, Carter Station, Rawlins and Green River. Park City is the present one, Lieutenant Wetherell, 6th Infantry, being stationed there as depot quartermaster. All mails, however, go via Green River. Bids were opened lately at Omaha, Ogden and Cheyenne, for the transportation, in May or June, of half a million pounds of Government stores from the Union Pacific R. R. to Fort Thornburgh, and the lowest bidder was the widow of Judge Carter, now residing at the post of Fort Bridger, Wyoming—only two cents per pound for the whole distance.

The present location of Fort Thornburgh is a horrible one, and was a piece of jobbery on the part of the Ute Indian Commissioners.

Colonel Stanton, our genial and lively chief paymaster on General Crook's staff, paid us a visit last week, and left everybody richer and the post truer happier. He went down to Fort Cameron, in Southern Utah, and returned this week, going north to Fort Hall, Idaho. Thence he has just gone to Fort Bridger. The colonel is the only chief paymaster in the service who is so fond of work that he won't let his subordinates attend to all the business. He is called the "fighting paymaster of the Army"—has killed his man while defending his funds with a "Colt," and during General Crook's celebrated campaign against the Sioux in 1876, he had command of the Indian scouts.

LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

THE School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, may now be said to have fully entered upon its career, and recent orders of the commandant of the school, Col. Otis, 20th Infantry, announces the membership of the classes, of which there are two, with two sections to each class; the division of classes being made for purposes of recitation.

Class 1 (1st section) consists of 1st Lieutenant J. H. Gifford, 2d Artillery, and F. H. Edmunds, 1st Infantry, and 2d Lieutenants Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry; W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry; H. D. Reed, 25th Infantry; H. A. Greene, 20th Infantry; J. A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry; V. E. Stolbrand, 18th Infantry; Leighton Finley, 10th Cavalry; E. H. Brooks, 21st Infantry; J. A. Lockwood, 17th Infantry; C. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Infantry; R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry; J. T. Dickman, 3d Cavalry.

(2d Section) 1st Lieutenants W. P. Vose, 2d Artillery; M. B. Hughes, 9th Cavalry; T. E. True, 4th Infantry; C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry; C. M. O'Connor, 8th Cavalry; and 2d Lieutenants W. T. Howard, 2d Artillery; H. J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry; J. H. King, 8th Cavalry; Charles Byrne, 6th Infantry; G. N. Chase, 4th Infantry; R. J. O. Irvine, 11th Infantry; S. L. H. Slocum, 18th Infantry; J. B. Erwin, 4th Cavalry; B. F. Handforth, 11th Infantry.

Class 2d (1st section)—1st Lieutenants O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry; F. H. French, 3d Cavalry; and 2d Lieutenants Eugene Cushman, 16th Infantry; C. H. Heyl, 23d Infantry; W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry; W. A. Kimball, 14th Infantry; Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Infantry; J. M. Cunningham, 19th Infantry; Thomas Connolly, 1st Infantry; E. H. Webber, 20th Infantry.

(2d Section)—1st Lt. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf.; B. H. Cleaver, Jr., 6th Cavalry; D. D. Mitchell, 15th Infantry; and 2d Lieutenants W. H. Wheeler, 5th Cavalry; J. J. Crittenden, 22d Infantry; W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Infantry; T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry; J. E. McCoy, 7th Infantry; F. D. Buckner, 2d Cavalry; T. M. Deftrees, 5th Infantry.

Owing to the delay in commencing, a single term of four months, class recitation, terminating June 13th next, will be held so as to enable the next year to be properly commenced October 1, and ending June 13.

Each class and section thereof will meet for recitation twice daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at hours prescribed. The recitations for the first class are arranged as follows: "Ives' Military Law"—fifteen lessons. "Wolsey's International Law and Laws of War"—twenty-five lessons. "Mahan's Out-post"—fifteen lessons. "Myer's Signalling"—six lessons. Signalling and Telegraphy—twenty lessons. "Wheeler's Field Fortifications"—twenty lessons. "Hamley's Operations of War"—twenty-one lessons. "Soddy's Lessons of War"—twenty lessons.

For the second class the following recitations have been presented: "Hagar's Arithmetic"—eighteen lessons. "Ray's New Elementary Algebra"—twenty lessons. "Chamvenet's Geometry"—twenty lessons. "Chauvenet's Trigonometry" (to chapter ix., page 74)—nine lessons. "Hager's Geography"—nine lessons. "Bingham's Grammar"—twenty-four lessons. "Freeman's General Sketch of History"—twenty lessons. "Seavy's Goodrich's History of the United States"—fourteen lessons.

The majors of cavalry and infantry are to exercise supervision over the recitations; the instructors to keep a record of each scholar's standing in class, noting the character of each recitation in accordance with a system prepared by the staff of the school, which will be published and distributed for guidance. Every absentee is to be reported to headquarters upon the morning following the absence.

In the branches of study to be taken up at once, the following officers are named as instructors:

In "Mahan's Out-post" and "Wheeler's Field Fortifications," Major J. S. Poland and Captain T. M. Tolman.

In "Ives' Military Law," Captain S. B. Young and 1st Lieutenant M. B. Hughes.

In "Myer's Signalling," 1st Lieutenants G. B. Wallace and C. M. O'Connor.

In "Hagar's Arithmetic," 1st Lieutenant J. H. Gifford and 2d Lieutenant H. A. Greene.

In "Bingham's Grammar," 1st Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds and 2d Lieutenant H. A. Greene.

In "Hager's Geography," 1st Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds and 2d Lieutenant W. C. Brown.

The above is an outline of the present programme, and certainly gives evidence of careful forethought, and seems well calculated to accomplish the purposes for which the school has been instituted.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Missouri.—The Leavenworth *Times*, of March 17, says: The fort is just beginning to appear in all its beauty.... The lawn in front of Col. Otis' residence, is being neatly sodded.... The Tyler Supreme Court decision gives great satisfaction among the officers at the fort.... The 20th Infantry orchestra ball, at Keeling's Hotel, this evening, bids fair to be a big success.... Lieut. A. M. Patch, Regimental Quartermaster of the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Santa Fe, is at the fort, the guest of Capt. Wink.... Capt. Marshall, Chief Quartermaster for the District of New Mexico, who has been visiting at the fort for several days, returned to his station yesterday.... The grounds lying to the southeast of post headquarters are being graded, and the ravine filled up. This will make considerable of an addition to the parade grounds, and beside the filling in of the ravine will remove one of the disfigurements of the fort grounds.... There was not much news to be learned yesterday in regard to the fire of Wednesday night, which destroyed the stables to the north of the post traders. The origin of the fire is still one of the mysteries that seemeth unfathomable. Colonels Poland, Williston and Young have been appointed a board to inquire into the cause of the fire, etc. It is not known what progress they have made, nor when they will be able to make a report.... Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, on duty at the School of Application, is said to be the best shot at the fort, and has no superior or equal in the Army.... Among the crack shots at this post are Lieuts. Bodman, Adjutant 20th Infantry, Manning, Merriam, Brown, Wallace and Olaya.... The 20th Infantry, stationed at the fort, probably contains a greater number of "qualified" marksmen than any other regiment in the Army. Company H has five in it.... The new long-range rifles were distributed Wednesday, one to each company. They are very pretty and nicely finished, and have improved buck-horn sights, with wind-gauge, with a thumb-screw attachment, and are adapted to the use of fifty grains more lead, and ten grains more powder than the ordinary rifle. They also have the pistol grip and three extra grooves to the barrel.

The following despatch was received at Santa Fe March 18 by Governor Sheldon, from the captain of the Shakspeare Guards, a territorial company, dated at Lordsburg, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, about thirty miles from the Gila River:

Yesterday seventy mountain Apaches, scouts on their way to the reservation, went upon the warpath upon the Gila River, and killed Michael Connolly. Assistance is asked im-

mediately from the Government to help us. Will start with a squad of my company to-day.

Governor Sheldon immediately consulted with Gen. R. Mackenzie, U. S. A., and the latter ordered Gen. James W. Forsyth, in charge of the operations in Southern New Mexico, to prepare a command of six companies of the 4th Cavalry and two companies of the 13th Infantry to take the field at a moment's notice, and scouts were immediately despatched to ascertain the truth of the report. Governor Sheldon has ordered the militia companies in the southern part of the Territory to get ready, and a warning has been sent to exposed mining camps and settlements.

Lieut.-Col. Forsyth has since telegraphed that he has investigated the reports as to the outbreak and finds them untrue.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received, March 22, a despatch from the Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, from Fort Reno, that the reduction of rations by one-third, ordered by the Indian Bureau, cannot be made without enfeebling the Indians, and would probably cause an outbreak. Commissioner Price has replied that the instructions must be obeyed as Congress has failed to make the necessary appropriation for full rations. The Commissioner evidently views an outbreak more philosophically than will the Army in that section.

Department of Dakota.—The *Pioneer Press* of March 18 says: A detachment of about 100 recruits left last night for Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., in charge of Lieut. William Quinton, 7th Infantry. . . . Maj. R. L. Morris, 5th Infantry, will remain at Fort Assiniboine until the opening of navigation on the Missouri river, and will then go to Fort Keok. . . . Gen. Myers has recommended that the contracts for transportation of military supplies on the route in Minnesota and Dakota and the Montana route be awarded to Fred. T. Evans of Sioux City, Ia.

Department of Texas.—A correspondent at Fort Bliss, Tex., says: "Four men deserted from Co. C before the sun went down upon pay day. One man has deserted since from Co. G. There are three deserters in the guard house. One of Co. C, one of Co. G, and one of Co. A, 10th Cavalry. We are having fine weather here. All is quiet. There are no rumors about Indians."

A despatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: Gen. Sherman, it is understood, will report favorably on the abolition of Forts Clark, Stockton, Concho, and McKavitt, and the establishment of twelve company posts in San Antonio, from which troops can be forwarded by rail. Fort Bliss will also be recommended as a twelve company post. Forts Duncan, McIntosh, and Ringgold, on the Rio Grande, will be maintained with a small garrison. The \$200,000 already appropriated to build and improve the depots of Texas posts will be spent erecting twelve company posts in San Antonio.

Division of the Pacific.—The *San Francisco Daily Report* of March 11 says: It is whispered that Capt. Custer will be succeeded on the staff of Major-Gen. McDowell by an officer of the 1st Artillery, prominent in local society circles. . . . Major Whitney, of Angel Island, who has left us for his new post, was entertained by brother officers at the island last Saturday evening. There was a large gathering present, and the departing officer was toasted again and again.

ARMY NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate March 20:

Major James B. M. Potter, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Larned, deceased.

John C. Mublenberg, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, vice Potter, promoted.

William H. Gill, to be Military Storekeeper, with the rank of Captain (under recent act of Congress.)

These nominations were confirmed March 22.

Tenth Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Edwin R. Clark, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Larke, deceased.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The telegraphic instructions of March 15, relieving Major David Perry, 6th Cav., from duty at Fort Thomas, A. T., and directing him to proceed to and assume command of Fort Huachuca, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 35, March 15, D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of Feb. 21, 1882, from Dept. of Arizona, directing Lieut.-Col. G. W. Schofield, 6th Cav., to assume command of Fort Thomas, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 35, March 15, D. A.)

Leave for one month, from April 3, 1882, is granted Capt. Edward J. Spaulding, 2d Cav. (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

The leave of Lieut.-Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Inf., is extended five months (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

NARRATIVE OF CURLEY, A CROW SCOUT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I forward to you for publication the narrative of Curley, a Crow scout, who was with Gen. Custer's command in 1876. He made the statement to me at Fort Custer, M. T., on the 8th day of March, 1881, Le-forgey interpreting. The manner of expression is his, no effort being made to change it in any way. The remarks in brackets are mine.

CHAS. F. ROE, Adjutant 2d Cavalry.
FORT CUSTER, M. T., March 10, 1882.

CURLEY'S NARRATIVE.

The 7th Cavalry camped on the Rosebud the last time; then Gen. Custer sent out thirteen scouts that evening. The scouts went to top of Wolf Mountain, and from there saw the village. There was an officer with the scouts, who sent a letter back to Gen. Custer. The scouts stopped on the top of Wolf Mt. Gen. Custer and two or three other officers—one noticed in particular had a very long beard—came up to the top of the mountain next morning very early; sun just up. Gen. Custer said to scouts:

"That's good, we can see the village, and will charge on it."

They went down from Wolf Mountain to a little valley of a creek this side, and there the troops formed a line, and they were put through some motions with their carbines. Then Gen. Custer told four of the scouts to go on ahead; I (Curley) was one of

them. The scouts kept on till they came to a butte between two streams, mile and a half from Little Horn, between Custer Creek and Ash Creek. (Ash Creek, so called by Indians, has since been called Reno Creek—R.)

From there we saw two mounted Indians coming from towards village; they came up pretty close; saw us, and saw big dust of command coming down Ash Creek, when they ran back, and when they got on the ridge just above the Little Horn they commenced to circle. About a mile from Little Horn the command separated, part went down Ash Creek to Little Horn, and forded at the mouth of Ash Creek. The other part that I was with came along down the ridge east side of Little Horn. Mitch Boyer and four scouts went down the ridge, and while going down the ridge could see the Indians going from the village up to fight Reno; when scouts got near a deep cooley they went off ridge down towards Little Horn and Custer with command kept on ridge. Mitch Boyer went back to ridge and with command came down deep cooley (or ravine). The four Crow scouts commenced firing into the village. While riding on the ridge the command rode two by two, and Mitch Boyer (half breed interpreter—R.) told me that the two men at the head were brothers (Gen. Custer and his brother). The white horses were the first company. They came down ravine to its mouth, and one man on a gray horse with stripes on his arm rode down into the river, went across, and rode into the village very fast, right into the Indians; acted like a man that wanted to die. The Sioux could be seen mounting and coming towards Custer, and commenced to fire. The Sioux commenced the firing and the troops fired back, remaining mounted; that is, only the front part of the line fired, the line (or column—R.) was stretched up deep cooley, and away back on side of ridge. The Sioux were not surprised, but acted like they knew they were coming. The troops then turned from the mouth of cooley (ravine) at the river, and turned. The men in the lead motioning with their hands to go northeast, when the companies broke from the main column as if to meet on the main ridge again; while the companies were moving, the Indians crossed the river at the mouth of cooley and further below, about opposite Custer point, and all along the river below Custer. They rode right up to the command, firing all the time, plenty of them. The troops fought on the ridge, firing into the Indians as they came across the river and up the slopes. The soldiers kept firing all the time while they were moving from mouth of cooley.

The Sioux got after the Crows and ran them away back to pack train, this side of Ash Creek, half a mile from Little Horn. The Sioux got all around Custer's command, behind him, etc.

After getting to the pack train I (Curley) left the other scouts and came back to one of the ridges behind where Custer was fighting, a little higher ridge. I took out my glasses and saw there was no one moving, no firing, and the troops all appeared to be killed. There were Indians moving all around me. I remained there a little while, saw the Indians fighting Reno, who had got on to the hill. Reno's command moved out of timber (west side of Little Horn) and was running back, same time Crows were running back (on East side of Little Horn) driven by the Sioux. I could see them (Reno's men) running, while Crows were running. When I got back to hill in rear of Custer I could see Reno's men coming up on top of hill and saw them firing. Reno's men ran from timber about same time Custer's command turned from mouth of deep cooley, and same time Crows ran back. (From point of timber to mouth of cooley is about three miles.)

I (Curley) think it was about two hours from time command turned from deep cooley until I came back and they were all killed. I saw a good many men killed while they were moving from mouth of cooley, back, obliquely. All I saw were killed north side of cooley. I heard plenty of firing way behind ridge I was on, but did not see any one leave Custer's field at all, they must have gone there—ridge behind which I was on—before I came back. I heard firing up Little Creek, but there was no firing where Custer was. I could see from where I was, the Sioux moving around among the dead bodies, picking up things, some on foot and some mounted.

Cheyennes told me about a year ago, that they ran about thirty soldiers back from Reno's command to near the top of Wolf Mountain and killed them there. (This is a mistake, if any were run back, they were from Custer's command.—R.) The place on Wolf Mountain would be about eight miles from Little Big Horn. I think the firing might have been that at Wolf Mountain, instead of behind me. When I left the ridge the sun was nearly down, then I went down the ridge on the east side, and went down through the bad lands on east side of Big Horn River, and came to the Yellowstone, opposite Fort Pease (about fifty miles from Custer Hill.—R.) There I found Terry's trail; followed it, and finding I could not overtake the command (Terry) I went to the Brat, which was coming up the Big Horn, and got on it.

The day of the fight was the fifth day after leaving mouth of Rosebud. They (the soldiers) travelled a good ways in a day, they travelled all day of the fourth (day) and travelled on, all that night, stopped on Little Creek, running into Rosebud in Rosebud Valley, took coffee, then came on all night, and came to Wolf Mountain, where scouts were, at daylight.

It was in forenoon when fight commenced and past noon when it was finished (meaning Custer's immediate fight.)

CLAIMS OF THE ARTILLERY.

In December last Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, Colonel 5th Artillery, sent to the President a letter calling his attention to the neglect shown to the artillery arm of the Service in the selection of general officers. This letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1881.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following for your consideration:

Appointments of general officers of the Army are made by selection.

Our present organization dates from 1821, when Major-General Brown was General-in-chief. Down to 1861 there were three appointments to this grade. General Brown died in 1829; Scott and Gaines were the brigadiers, with the brevets of major-general, but Brevet Major-General Macomb, colonel of engineers, was selected as Brown's successor. Macomb died in 1841, and was succeeded by Scott. In 1846 an additional major-general was authorized; the brigadier-generals (Gaines and Wool) were passed over and Brevet Brigadier-General Taylor, colonel 6th Infantry, received the appointment.

It will thus be seen that, down to the beginning of the Civil War, the brigadier-generals were not considered as having a right to promotion to the grade of major-general; brevet rank (an acknowledgment that the grade had been already earned in battle) constituted an equally good claim.

From 1861 to the close of the Civil War 156 commissions of major-general were issued. They were given, as a matter of course, to the commanders of army corps, to many division commanders of infantry and cavalry, and, in some cases, to men without command. They were given for infantry service, for cavalry service, and for engineer service, to regulars, to volunteers, and to civilians, but not one single commission of that grade was given for artillery service. Nor, I may add, has any commission of general officer, except by brevet, been conferred in the Regular Army from 1821 to this time upon an artillery officer as such. Early in the war all promotion in the field artillery, or for artillery service, beyond the grade of captain, was practically forbidden in orders. No advancement therefore could be obtained by artillery officers except by leaving the artillery. As a consequence, artillery brigades, fully as important as those of cavalry and infantry, were usually commanded in battle by captains—sometimes by lieutenants. The higher officers, chiefs of artillery of large armies—whose commands are in all armies equivalent to those of army corps, involving the same duties, responsibilities, and dangers—were systematically refused the corresponding rank and pay, and were compelled to defray the additional expenses their position imposed from their private resources. My own expenses during the four years of the war that I was performing the duties of a major-general equalled the pay and allowances of that grade; I only received those of colonel or brigadier-general. Promotion elsewhere was withheld from me, as from other experienced artillery officers, avowedly because our services in the artillery were necessary to the Army. And since the war artillery service has been ignored in the promotions that have been made. Worse than this, artillery officers who during the war left their arm to obtain advancement were rewarded, at the peace, by promotion to higher rank in the other arms, and when the Army was reduced in 1870, were retransferred to the artillery with their new rank and placed over the heads (in the artillery) of their seniors in service, who were their artillery commanders in war. But for this I would now be the ranking officer in the artillery. All this is degrading to the arm, unjust, and destructive of the best interests of the service as well as of equality of rights among Army officers.

I desire to bring this matter to the attention of the President now, for the time is rapidly approaching when it will be too late to give such official recognition to the service of the artillery in the late war as has been given to all other arms. Justice in this matter has been withheld until the number of officers whose service was distinctively in the artillery has become very small. As one of those officers I submit my claim to the next vacancy, whether of brigadier or major-general. I have served with troops for over forty-two years. In the Mexican and late Civil Wars my service was exclusively with the artillery, in which arm I have in battle exercised every command from that of a lieutenant to major-general. During the whole Civil War, after the battle of Bull Run, my command was that of a major-general. My brevets for battle service antedate every grade I have received in my regiment from captain up. I am now a major-general by brevet, and, with the exception of one officer (Col. King), the senior officer of the line of the Army, senior in length of service, not in rank, for I have been overwhelmed by a crowd of younger men. I am also the senior in service of every general officer except Maj.-Gen. McDowell. I am now liable to be retired at any moment in order to make way for another junior, and the time cannot be distant when years and the effect of long service will make that retirement a necessity. Before that time comes I ask, in justice to myself and my arm, that my services be considered and recognized, unless they are found to be inferior in character or value to those of other officers who have not already received substantial promotion as the reward of their war service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General, Colonel 5th Artillery.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT'S OPINION.

The *San Francisco Bulletin* of March 21 publishes an interesting letter from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., to ex-Senator A. A. Sargent, giving the result of his observations in China. No man's opinion is entitled to more respect on this subject. Commodore Shufeldt is not only thoroughly familiar with the Chinese, but he has always been a candid and kindly observer of their peculiarities.

He sums up that there is no use to attempt to put diplomatic intercourse with China on high moral ground or to appeal to any of the motives which ordinarily govern nations. Ineradicable hatred of foreigners exists, and sympathy will be construed as weakness. If justice is done China must be for its own sake, without hope of appreciation, and if exacted it must be unrelenting. A show of force is the only argument appreciated. China is especially antagonistic to our form of government. This has been exemplified in the treatment of the returned Chinese students.

Commodore Shufeldt holds that, notwithstanding the possession of some formidable ships and improved weapons, China, owing mainly to the character of the people and the gross abuses and corruptions pervading all official circles, has no real aggressive military or naval strength; that there is and can be no affinity between the people of the United States and China; that the Government of the United States, as the governments of Europe, should insist upon its rights in China, conceding no more than is granted and trusting no more than it is trusted, and that there never can be any intimate political or commercial relations except on a basis such as the United States may demand.

The letter concludes: "I address this letter to you because I remember that you were an earnest opponent of unlimited Chinese immigration into the United States, both as Senator and citizen of your State, although at the time I did not fully concur with you."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron clads are indicated by a star (); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.*

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Sailed from New Orleans for Key West, March 25. Captain Fyffe reports the loss of Nicholas Johnson, seaman, on the night of March 14, at about 8 p. m. He was in a boat that was being lowered. The after fall slipped, and the boat going down with velocity he was thrown into the water. Both life buoys were let go, and the life boat lowered promptly. A boat from the *Kearsarge*, which was near, joined in the search for Johnson, but no trace of him could be obtained. He could not swim, and the current at the time was running about four knots, so the probabilities are that he was drowned.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Key West, March 10. Will remain there until about the 25th, and then proceed to Port Royal, S. C. From Key West, Fla., March 11, Capt. Meade reports as follows: "The *Vandallia* left Havana at 6 p. m. of the 9th and anchored here at 4.25 next morning, using but 1,200 pounds of coal per hour on the trip. Officers and crew as well as usual. I have taken in enough coal and provisions to comply with my instructions from Rear-Admiral Wyman, and after the refitting, which the ship sorely needs, shall sail for Port Royal. I expect to be at Key West about fourteen days. While at Havana I received much attention from His Excellency the Captain-General and Rear-Admiral T. Pete, commanding the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters. As we left Havana the flagship *Argos* dipped her colors to us, which unusual salute was, of course, promptly returned. I do not think any foreign officer of my rank has ever been the recipient of greater courtesy from the higher officials at Havana, and the result, I doubt not, will be productive of more cordial feeling towards my countrymen at that place than has been the case in some recent years. I am informed that the *Tennessee* passed Key West on the 8th bound to New Orleans."

KREBSANGER, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Left New Orleans, March 15, for Kingston, Jamaica, thence for St. Lucia or St. Thomas, for coal for the *Despatch*, thence to Samana Bay and Hampton Roads. To arrive at the latter place before May 1.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Pensacola, March 15, for Vera Cruz.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Port Royal, March 1, for a cruise in the West Indies. To return to Hampton Roads by May 1.

ALLIANOE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left Norfolk, Feb. 22, for a cruise in the West Indies. To return to Norfolk by May 1.

South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, Feb. 4. To leave in a few days for Straits of Magellan and the Falkland Islands.

BRENDANOGH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Left Montevideo, Feb. 4, for the United States. Was reported at Santa Lucia, March 24, on which day she sailed for Caracas.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Ghebar. At Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 23. During the stay of the *Lancaster* at Alexandria, the most cordial welcome was extended by the native authorities, as well as by the U. S. Commercial Agent, the Baron Monasco. Official visits were made by Rear-Admiral Nicholson and staff to the Governor, Omar Pasha, also to the Vice-Admiral commanding on shore, which visits were returned, and the customary salutes fired the next day. The Governor having informed Rear-Admiral Nicholson that the Khedive at Cairo expected a visit from him, the Vice-Admiral at that city (the Consul General being absent), arranged for the interview. On Feb. 17 the Admiral, with Commander Remy, Lieut. Albion, and Pay Inspector Williams, of the staff, went to Cairo. On the 18th the audience took place. The Khedive was found to be extremely well posted in American affairs, and spoke English quite well. Egyptian matters appear to be quiet, and unless an armed intervention of any European power or powers should take place, they will remain so. With such an extended coast and so many ports to visit, as the European Station has, the force on the station is quite small and scarcely adequate to its requirements. Celebrated Washington's birthday at Alexandria. The usual salutes were fired and the Italian and Turkish war vessels in port joined with the *Lancaster* and *Quinnabeg* in dressing ship. During the afternoon quite a large party of the fashionable society of Alexandria visited the ship by invitation of Rear-Admiral Nicholson, and danced to the strains of her excellent band. At night a musical performance was given by the crew, which was very successful. The *Lancaster* was expected to leave next day for Joppa, weather permitting, and to be joined by the *Quinnabeg* at Smyrna. Has visited Naples, Messina, and Alexandria, and arrived at Smyrna, Turkey, March 2, anchoring during the passage at Rhodes, Cos, and at Chios. At Cos saluted the Turkish flag, which salute was returned. Expected to leave for Chanak about March 3 to cruise.

NIRISO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. To be at Villefranche April 15. When last heard from was at Malaga, en route to visit Malta, Palermo, and Leghorn.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Arrived at Villefranche Feb. 11, having visited, after leaving the Canaries, the ports of Monrovia, Cape Palmas in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Porto Praya, Cape St. Vincent, Teneriffe, Madeira, Tangier, and Gibraltar. After refitting she has orders to visit Malta, Palermo, and Leghorn. Will probably leave for these ports about March 1, arriving at Leghorn the middle of April.

QUINNABEG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Left Villefranche, Jan. 26, for a cruise along shore, expecting to return by the middle of April. After leaving Tripoli arrived at Alexandria on Feb. 19. Is expected at Smyrna March 7.

The health of all the vessels on the European Station is reported excellent.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCain. At Valparaiso, Jan. 20.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 13 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Valparaiso, Jan. 19.

LACAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 10.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, Jan. 25.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Reported by cable at Island of St. Vincent, Cape de Verd, March 17.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Kerrett. At Yokohama.

ARHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Tientsin for the winter.

ALERT, 3d rate, (s. a.) 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. Left Cochín China, Jan. 25, for Bangkok.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 13.

SWATABA, 3d rate, (s. a.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama, Feb. 12.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut. Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Hong Kong.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Sailed from Boston, March 20, for Newport, R. I. Will soon accompany the *Portsmouth* to Europe.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Off Alexandria, Va., March 21, on way to Norfolk and New York. Will join the *Saratoga* at Newport, and the two vessels, under Commodore Luce, will leave about April 10 for England, France, Portugal, Spain and the Mediterranean. To be gone until October next.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, flagship of training squadron, Lieut. Wm. McC. Little, Executive. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

On Special Service.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. At Base Terre, Guadalupe, March 8. From Fredericksstad, Santa Cruz Feb. 28, Capt. Matthews reports as follows: "I respectfully state that we left San Juan de Puerto Rico on the 18th inst. and arrived at Santa Barbara de Samana on the 19th, where we found the U. S. S. *Despatch*, and during the 20th and 21st fitted out all her requisitions from articles on board this vessel. She had ten tons of coal on board and we gave her seventy-three tons more. They were making good progress with the survey, but had been much retarded by the unnecessary prolonged rainy season which had interfered with vision in the early morning when the water was smooth. I called on the Governor on the 20th and he returned the call the next day, when I saluted him with eleven guns. They were unable to return a national salute, so fired none. The health of the place was good. Just before leaving, the Danish schooner, *Senora*, of St. Thomas, missed stays and went on the rocks abreast of us. We immediately sent boats to her assistance, and the *Despatch* anchoring ahead of her, we carried a hawser from her to the schooner, and soon had the latter afloat with but little damage. The evening of the 21st we left Santa Barbara and reached here the night of the 23d. The health of this place is excellent, but owing to the small pox in the United States everything lauded from the vessel had to be fumigated. The island is but just recovering from the effects of the riots in October, 1878, when two-thirds of this town was destroyed by fire, as well as nearly all the principal estates on the island. The sugar crop this year promises to be a very large one. A few years since a central factory was started near Christianstad, supplied with all the latest improvements in sugar manufacture. This factory is now connected with a large number of estates on the north side of the island by an iron pipe, and the system is being extended so that it will ultimately take in the whole island. Plantations are thus connected, having merely to press the juice from the cane and mix it with sufficient lime to prevent it from souring. When a sufficient quantity is collected in the vats, it is drawn off, through the main pipe to the central factory, where coal is used for fuel, and the improved machinery gives a better yield of sugar. This sugar is very light colored and marked G. C. (General Crystal). On the plantations they have to use the M-gas (or refuse cane) for fuel, and sometimes it gets wet so that it will not burn, and in the meantime the cane spoils. The negroes on the island appear to be very well contented now with their wages and the law governing labor contracts, two of the subjects of complaint in 1878. The Danish government keeps about 100 soldiers on the island, and this is considered ample. We sail to night for Guadalupe. All well on board."

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, March 3.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay. Commodore Bridgman reports that he is getting on rapidly with the survey of Samana Bay, and that he expects to have it entirely completed by the middle of May.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Boston, March 21. While leaving Portsmouth she was carried by the tide against the *Plymouth*, and received some damage, which compelled her to put back. The damage was found to be slight, and she proceeded to Boston.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Washington.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton. t Norfolk. Ready for officers and crew on Feb. 23. Going to the Academy.

STANDISH, Lieut. Commander Charles M. Thomas. At Norfolk. Ready for officers and crew on Feb. 28. Going to the Academy.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Schwartz; *Catkill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following, dated Nischneudiask, was received at Washington March 20, 1882:

Hunt, Secretary:

"Despatch to take charge of *Lena* received. I meet Danenhower here. Will report after further conversation. His five men are essential to conduct search in *Lena*. No other seamen can be obtained. They are in splendid condition and very anxious to re-unite with me. Earnestly request to take them. Answer here direct."

HARBER."

The Secretary of the Navy, on the 20th, telegraphed Harber to take the men with him.

REAR-ADMIRAL James H. Spotts, commanding the South Atlantic Station, died of apoplexy on board the flag-ship *Brooklyn*, at Fort Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 9. His death promotes Commodore Perce Crosby to be a rear-admiral, Capt. Alexander A. Semmes to be a commodore, Commander George H. Perkins to be a captain, Lieut. Commander Chas. V. Gridley to be a commander, Lieut. John J. Brice to be a lieutenant-commander, Master Chas. J. Thomas to be a lieutenant, Ensign Fidelio S. Carter to be a master, Midshipman Frank J. Sprague to be an ensign.

THE Baltimore Sun says: "The *Brooklyn Eagle* is the title of a newspaper published on board the United States flag-ship *Brooklyn*, South Atlantic squadron, by Mr. C. M. Cartwright, of Eliott City. This is the second enterprise of the kind started on our men-of-war, and is worthy of mention from the fact that both the ambitious editors have been from Eliott City, and served their apprenticeship in the same office, the first being the *Trinton Herald*, published on board the United States flag-ship *Trenton* by Mr. E. F. Duffy, now of the editorial staff of the Sun." We have made liberal extracts from both of these lively sheets which record the doings each of its "little world . . . set in the silver sea."

MIRABEAU once said to the French assembly, then engaged in providing a navy capable of meeting that of England: "Messieurs, let me tell you that England's navy is like the English oak, the growth of a thousand years. It was not created by legislation. You may appropriate money to build ships and cast guns, but your money will not buy for you the men who as sailors have swept these seas for ages. Commerce makes these; nature else will make them. The navy follows trade. English trade has made for England what you talk of getting through legislation. Messieurs, save your wind and save your money." So as Lieut. Kerley has shown in his recent essay, the revival of our mercantile marine should go hand in hand with the reconstruction of our Navy.

LAST week we referred to the favorable views of the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman in regard to the participation of the Army in the Bi-Centennial celebration of Pennsylvania, to take place at Philadelphia in October next. It is now stated that the Secretary of the Navy has written the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, acknowledging the receipt, through him, of the resolution adopted by the Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania, requesting the co-operation of the United States naval force, and saying, in reply, that he can see no obstacle in the way of sending several ships of war to Philadelphia at the time named, and as the time approaches he will give the matter proper attention.

THE Norfolk Landmark, of March 19, says: The following board to regulate the wages for the current quarter was appointed yesterday: Civil Engineer P. C. Amerson, President; Commander J. F. McInnes, Commander C. L. Huntington, Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, Foreman of Shipwrights Wm. F. Smith, Lieut. Commander Chas. M. Thomas reported yesterday to command the practice steamer *Mayflower*. Both the *Mayflower* and *Standish* will leave for Annapolis about Wednesday. The *Mayflower* commenced taking on stores yesterday.

THE Secretary of the Navy received a cable message from Barbadoes, March 21, without signature, reporting that the ship took fire under her boilers and burnt some of the frames partly through, requiring repairs. The name of the vessel was not given. It is supposed to be either the *Shandwich* or the *Powhatan*. Further information as to the name of the vessel has been asked for by cable.

A SLIGHT fire occurred in the Physical Laboratory, Naval Academy, on the night of March 14. It was soon extinguished, with a damage of about \$25 to the floor. It was caused by a failure of students to turn off the gas from a heat apparatus with which they had been conducting experiments. The elastic tube ignited, and burning slowly dropped to the floor, leaving a jet of gas still in flames, from which the floor caught fire.

THE Philadelphia Telegraph says: In an exhaustive paper by Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., published in the number for May, 1881, of the *United Service Magazine*, it is clearly demonstrated that it is not subsidies at all that are required to restore the flag of our merchant marine to the ocean again, and put into the pockets of American ship-owners the one hundred millions of dollars annually which now go into the pockets of foreign ship-owners, but certain modifications of the beneficent Navigation and Tariff laws, which were only too evidently framed to enable Mr. John Ruch and his three or four associate builders of American ships to amass fortunes at the sacrifice of our commerce.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 20.—Sailmaker Charles C. Freeman, to the receiving ship Colorado.

MARCH 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles M. Thomas, to Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of bringing the practice tug *Standish* to Annapolis, Md.

Lieutenant J. G. Eaton, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for duty in bringing the practice tug *Mayflower* to Annapolis.

MARCH 22.—Lieutenant Albert Ross, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st of April next.

MARCH 23.—Rear-Admiral John C. Feigler, to hold himself in readiness to command the U. S. naval force on the South Atlantic Station.

Chief Engineer James W. Thomson, Jr., as a member of the Board of Inspection on the 1st of April next.

MARCH 24.—Captain Alex. A. Semmes, Commander Geo. H. Perkins and Lieutenant-Commander Charles V. Gridley, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, to the receiving ship Franklin on the 1st of April.

Commander Charles E. Clark, to the command of the training ship New Hampshire.

DETACHED.

MARCH 19.—Midshipman Frank W. Kellogg, from the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipmen Daniel P. Menefee, Edwin H. Tillman and Wm. A. Gill, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Portsmouth on her arrival at Newport, R. I.

Midshipmen Charles W. Juergen and Rennie P. Schwerin, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Saratoga on her arrival at Newport, R. I.

Cadet Midshipmen Albert A. Ackerman, Peter D. Haskell, Luman B. Norton and H. G. Drexel, from the Saratoga on her arrival at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire.

Cadet Midshipmen James C. Drake, Thomas A. Parke and Stokely Morgan, from the Portsmouth on her arrival at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire.

MARCH 20.—Commodore Edmund R. Colhoun, from duty as inspector of vessels in California on the 20th of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Hitchcock, from the New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John C. J. V., from the receiving ship Franklin, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Nicholas E. Fisher, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the 1st of May.

Passed Assistant Engineer David M. Fulmer has reported his return from duty, having been detached from the Lackawanna on the 11th of February, and has been placed on sick leave.

Midshipman Leigh O'Garrett, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the training ship Saratoga.

Gunner Cornelius Cronin, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth.

Gunner Robert H. Cross, from the Portsmouth on her arrival at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, on the 15th of April next.

Gunner Cornelius Dagan, from the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, on the 15th of April next, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 21.—Lieutenant Clifford B. Gill, from the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, with permission to return home, and his resignation accepted to take effect from the date of his return.

MARCH 22.—Ensign Waldemar D. Rwe, from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and placed on sick leave.

Midshipman Robert K. Wright, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth on her arrival at Newport, R. I.

MARCH 23.—Commander James O'Kane from the command of the Galea, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commander Oliver A. Batcheller, from special duty on the 31st of March, and ordered to command the Galea, European Station.

Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 31st of March, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st of April.

Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 21st of March.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection on the 31st of March, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 24.—Commodore S. P. Quackenbush, from the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 1st of May, and to wait orders.

Commodore Edward Y. McCauley, from special duty at the West Point Foundry, and ordered to duty at South Boston Iron Works on the 21st of March.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Chaplain Joseph Stockbridge, at present in Florence, Italy, has been extended one year from April 13, next.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Gunner David A. Roe, from March 15, 1882.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 23, 1884:

William H. Schulz, marine, March 13, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Nicholas Johnson, seaman, March 14, U. S. S. Tennessee, New Orleans.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant George B. Livingston to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from February 4, 1882.

Ensign Walter S. Hughes to be a Master in the Navy from February 16, 1882.

Ensign Cameron McR. Winslow to be a Master in the Navy from December 21, 1881.

Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from September 11, 1881.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. B. Harris to be a Paymaster in the Navy from January 18, 1881.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas D. Huxey, Jr., to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from January 18, 1881.

Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. H. Varney to be a Naval Constructor in the Navy from March 13, 1875.

NOMINATIONS.

Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from January 23, 1882, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett deceased.

This officer to be subject to examination for promotion. He is now absent on the Asia Station.

George W. Simpson, a resident of New York, and S. Lawrence Hesp, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy to fill vacancies in that grade.

They have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

Major Wm. B. Slack, to inspect the barracks and quarters erected at Annapolis, Md., by Mr. Z. Downing, and to report whether they conform to the terms of the contract and should be formally accepted.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The farewell reception given to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cooper, previous to their leaving the yard, by the officers of the station, in the sail loft of the equipment building, on Tuesday afternoon, from 2 to 5, was decidedly the handsomest affair of the kind ever known in the history of farewell receptions of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Although the weather was very disagreeable, out of the large number of guests invited, only a very few remained at home, showing the popularity of Admiral and Mrs. Cooper. The decorating had been done by Lieut. Drake, assisted by some old Jack

Tars from the Colorado, and the artistic way in which the loft was decorated, won for Lieut. Drake and his assistants the prize as champion decorators. Contorno's orchestra furnished the music, and dancing was enjoyed by one and all. The reception committee, Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome, chairman, received the guests on their arrival and introduced them to Admiral and Mrs. Cooper.

Among the large number of guests present were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Harmony, Capt. and Mrs. Kimberly, Capt. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Broome, Comdr. and Mrs. Kane, Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Naval Con. and Miss Boush, Chief-Engineer and Miss Loring, Civil Engineer and Mrs. Prindle, Comdr. and Mrs. Mahan, Dr. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Delano, Lieut. and Mrs. Bridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Master and Mrs. Reynolds, officers of the Colorado, Pay Inspector and Mrs. Caswell, Paymaster Skelding and family, Paymaster Thompson, Lieut. Tremain, Jacques and Nye, Chief-Engineer Mayer, P. A. Engineer Kelly and McConnell, Capt. and Mrs. Meade, Lieut. and Mrs. Webster, Lieut. and Mrs. Fisher, Dr. and Miss Bloodgood, Dr. and Mrs. Cowles, Dr. Beyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowles, Ensign Mulligan, Asst. Naval Con. Hoover, Pay Inspector and Mrs. Stevenson, Pay Inspector and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, Capt. M. S. Cooper, Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. Page Denni, Mr. George Dennis, Mrs. and Miss Gowing, Chief Engineer Allen and family, P. A. Engineer Towne, Miss Catlin, Mrs. Wheeler, Chief Engineer Danby and the Misses Danby, Misses Tuttle, Cashman, Gill, and Carter, Chief Engineer and Mrs. Andrade, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Waite, Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, Col. Ward, of the 29th Regiment, Brooklyn, Dr. Wells, Spooner, Gen. Schwarzwald, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, Mr. and Miss Ellis, Mr. Spies, Mr. Barcello.

A large number of Army officers from Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, and many others, represented the elite and fashion of New York and Brooklyn. At 5 o'clock the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home," and the guests took their departure, one and all expressing regrets at losing such a popular commandant as Rear Admiral Cooper had been. If good wishes are a sign of prosperity, Admiral Cooper is the most lucky man in the Navy, that is, to judge from the large number of persons who wished him success and good luck when they said good bye on Tuesday afternoon.

Among the decorations of the room was one that displayed great taste and good judgment. At one end of the loft, where Admiral and Mrs. Cooper stood to receive the guests, hung the words "Welcome to our Admiral," painted in large letters on a white background, with the Admiral's pennant below. This simple but appropriate decoration was the admiration of all present. This brings to a close a commanding officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, one whose politeness and strict attention to duty, has won for him the reputation, which he can justly be proud of, of being one of the most popular commandants ever in command of the Brooklyn yard.

A watchman by the name of Walsh, on duty at the ordnance dock, was missing from his post a few nights since, and when search was made for him his body was found floating in the water near the dock. It is surmised he fell overboard in a fit and was drowned.

The following changes have taken place among the officers of the station: P. A. Surg. Siegfried detached from the Hospital and ordered to the monitors, James River; sailmaker Chevalier, from the Colorado and placed on the retired list. P. A. Engineer Bates reported for duty as a member of Chief Engineer Isherwood's Board.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, March 2, 1882.

The second accident to the *Tallapoosa* near Boston has delayed her arrival here for the purpose of taking another detachment of boys from the *New Hampshire*, who have been ordered to the Portsmouth at Washington, D. C.

The week's news from Lieut. De Long's party has been read here with painful interest.

Lieut. Anderson, stationed at Fort Adams, has been in Providence, R. I., during the week on a brief visit.

Paymaster Arthur, U. S. A., who was here last week paying the troops at Fort Adams, went to Boston on Saturday. He returned here this week for the purpose of paying the remainder of the troops at Fort Adams.

It is understood that Lieut. Synonds, U. S. N., who is ordered to the *New Hampshire*, will be called upon to personally attend to the feeding of the apprentice boys.

The city marshal of Woodbury, N. J., was here last week, the object of his visit being to return a deserter from one of the vessels of the training fleet. He received his pay and went on his way rejoicing. Rather a big officer for a small job!

A walking match on board of the *Minnesota* a few days ago, between William Carter and T. Mahoney, resulted in an easy victory for the former. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

John Fitzgerald, William Montgomery, Horace R. Yewell, August Gross, W. Walsh, and William J. McParren, have received certificates as gunners from Capt. Gills, in command of the gunnery ship *Minnesota*.

It is now believed that Nat. Waterson, the missing employee at the Torpedo station, has sailed for Europe, thus deserting his wife and six children.

It is rumored that Lieutenants Nazro, Roper, and Bartlett will soon be detached from the *Minnesota*. All are very popular here, and their removal from Newport will be regretted. Lieut. Roper is a son-in-law of "Jennie June." Mrs. Roper is also a pleasing writer, and bids fair to make herself known in the world of literature.

The widow of the late Capt. K. Rudolph Bress, U. S. N., has rented her handsome cottage on Francis street and Everett place for the season of 1882.

The wharf at Fort Adams is being repaired. Nearly \$15,000 is disbursed monthly by Paymaster Furey on board of the flag-ship *New Hampshire*.

The United States Training Squadron will not be all assembled off Coaster's Harbor Island until fall, as the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* will be absent on a European cruise. The *Jamestown*, Commander Allan D. Brown, whose family reside here, which has been ordered to join the fleet, will

arrive early in July. She will take the place of the *Constitution*, which has been taken from the service. Upon her arrival she will take for a summer cruise along the coast the remainder of the quota of boys on board of the *New Hampshire*, and these will be duly instructed in the usual course of study and marlin spike seamanship. A special feature of the summer's work will be boat sailing. For this purpose the boys will have the use of two small brigs and a yacht, which, with the other ship's boats, will comprise quite an imposing flotilla. Newport Harbor and Narragansett Bay afford every facility for boat practice. The *Minnesota* will remain here in company with the flag-ship. There will probably be no additions to the class of seamen gunners on board that ship until next fall, when promotions will be made from the crews of the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*.

It is rumored that the Navy Department has decided to order the gunboat *Intrepid* to this port to act as a tender to the *Minnesota*. The *Intrepid* will be furnished with the most improved pattern of breech-loading cannon, and will be used in instructing the class on board of the *Minnesota*. This course of study will fit the boys for active service on board of men-of-war, and they will be known as "marine artillerymen."

A rifle range has recently been established on Coaster's Harbor Island. It is fitted with a Hotchkiss gun. The range is 800 feet long. The boys of the fleet will be allowed to go on the island for practice at the range. They are now allowed to indulge in various athletic sports on the island.

A drill hall for the use of the naval apprentices is sadly needed.

Capt. Cotton, of the Engineer Corps, is one of the most energetic members of the Newport Charity Organization.

Adjutant-General Elisha Dyer, Jr., inspected the Newport Artillery Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of distinguished visitors, including officers from the training fleet, Fort Adams, and from the torpedo station. The boys made a creditable display, and were complimented by the inspecting officers. The artillery, under the charge of Col. George R. Fearing, is in a very prosperous condition, and takes rank among the best drilled companies of New England. The Newport Light Infantry will be inspected next Tuesday evening.

Commodore Luce has gone to Washington.

The detachment of Lieut.-Commander Hitchcock from the command of the *New Hampshire* occasions a good deal of comment, as it was unexpected. He had only been here a few weeks.

Private Jackson, of the 4th Artillery, was kicked by a horse at Fort Adams and had his leg broken.

Admiral Case has leased his cottage.

OUR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SENATOR McPHERSON, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs while the Democrats were in power, has prepared a bill, the preamble of which declares that there are many more graduates from the Naval Academy each year than can be advantageously employed by the Government, and that there are now in the several staff corps more officers than are needed or will be needed in the future. It also declares that the Government ought not to maintain, at a large annual expense, nine navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic and Gulf sea-board. Some of these are characterized as worse than useless, and others, it is said, should be established as permanent institutions and put in a condition of efficiency necessary for the construction and repair of vessels of the United States.

The first section of the bill provides that only so many successful graduates of the Naval Academy shall be retained for service in the line of the Navy as Cadet Midshipmen each year as shall equal the number of Ensigns promoted from the rank of Master during the preceding year. The provision is to take effect on June 30, 1886. The second section provides that there shall be retained from the Cadet Engineer graduates only so many as shall equal the number of Assistant Engineers during the preceding year, this provision to take effect also on June 30, 1886. Section 3 provides that the graduates to be retained shall be taken in the order of merit, as determined by the Academic Board of Examiners, and those graduates not retained shall receive their diplomas and be honorably discharged. Section 4 provides that those graduates retained for the service shall serve two years as Midshipmen or sub Assistant Engineers, 18 months of which shall be spent in vessels of war commissioned for sea service. They are then required successfully to pass another examination for promotion to the rank of Ensign or Assistant Engineer. Vacancies at the Naval Academy shall continue to be filled as now prescribed by law. Hereafter, all commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, except medical officers and chaplains, shall be appointed from graduates of the Academy. The bill reduces the number of members on the active list of the medical corps to 15 Medical Directors, 15 Medical Inspectors, 40 Surgeons, 40 Passed Assistant Surgeons, and 20 Assistant Surgeons. It reduces the active list of the pay corps to 13 Pay Directors, 13 Pay Inspectors, 30 Paymasters, 20 Passed Assistant Paymasters, and 15 Assistant Paymasters. It provides that the active list of the Engineer Corps shall hereafter consist of 10 Chief Engineers with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander or Lieutenant, and 50 Passed Assistant Engineers with the relative rank of Master or Ensign. It requires the Secretary of the Navy to appoint 4 line officers of the Navy, not below the grade of Captain, who, together with the Admiral, the Chief Constructor, and Chief Engineer of the Navy, shall constitute a commission who shall, without delay, report to Congress which, if any, of the navy-yards or stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts it will be for the interests of the Government to abolish, and further to report the general plan and the estimated cost of the navy-yards or stations the commission shall recommend to be retained. The bill further provides that no officer now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of any of the provisions of the bill reducing the number of officers in the several staff corps, and the inhibition relating to appointments in said corps shall not apply to Cadet Engineers now at the Naval Academy that may graduate therefrom, but no further appointments of Cadet Engineers shall be made by the Secretary under the act of 1874 until the number on the active list of said corps shall have been reduced to 170.

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THE upshot of the Soldiers' Home investigation
will no doubt be a radical change in the method
of administering the affairs of that institution. It has
long been seen that some change for the better was
absolutely necessary; how to effect it without legisla-
tion by Congress has been the problem. It is to be
regretted for the sake of all concerned that it could
not have been brought about in some way more
in accordance with the methods pursued by the War
Department. It has been suggested by a prominent
officer that the financial matters of the Home might be
managed as those matters are attended to in all well
regulated garrisons, and which is so familiar to all
Army officers, viz., by a council of administration com-
posed say of the deputy governor, secretary, and sur-
geon. The governor would then review the proceed-
ings and forward the same to the Secretary of War for
final approval or disapproval. This would be a short
and efficient way to settle the whole difficulty; but
now that Congress has taken hold of the business some
more elaborate method will undoubtedly be adopted.

THE Omaha labor troubles have subsided, and peace
reigns in that busy city. The United States troops had
little to do with the riots, much to their satisfaction,
and the prerogatives of the civil authority were in no
way trenching upon, much to the disgust of the chronic
agitators. Congress has been satisfied that the action of
the President in sending troops to Omaha to assist the
civil authority in the suppression of the recent riots was
taken strictly in accordance with law.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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the matter our immediate attention.

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HEAVY GUNS.

THE debate which occurred in the Senate, March 17,
on the annual Fortification bill, is one of great interest
in its relation to a subject often presented in the col-
umns of the JOURNAL, namely, the conversion of heavy
smooth bore guns. The bill itself, it will be remem-
bered, appropriated \$375,000, as it came from the
House, being the same amount as last year; but, on
Mr. Dawes's motion, the following section was added:

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized at
his discretion to issue, on the requisition of the governor of
a State bordering on the sea or gulf coast, and having a per-
manent camping ground for the encampment of the militia
not less than six days annually, two heavy guns and four
mortars with carriages and platforms, if such can be spared,
for the proper instruction and practice of the militia in
heavy artillery drill, and for this purpose a suitable battery
for these cannon will be constructed; and for said construc-
tion and the transportation of said cannon, etc., the sum of
\$5,000 is hereby appropriated for supplying each State that
may so apply.

Then Senator Morgan moved to strike out the words
"including heavy guns" from line 11 of the bill, after
the word "fortifications," the effect being to make this
portion read, "for the armament of sea coast fortifica-
tions, and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, pro-
jectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and
proof, etc." Mr. Dawes thereupon disclaimed any pur-
pose in the War Department to spend any of the item
of \$100,000 in manufacturing heavy guns, and said that
the words "including heavy guns" were only designed
"for the purpose, if it becomes necessary, to move
from one place to another the heavy guns, or to change
in any respect their existing condition." This latter
clause was a very comprehensive one; and accordingly
Mr. Morgan asked whether it meant that the Ordnance
Bureau would be authorized "to proceed with the
conversion of what is called the Crispin gun." Mr.
Dawes said he "could not answer that," although he
knew very well that this conversion was provided for a
few lines further on, but "I am instructed, however,
that they do not intend to proceed with even the con-
version of smooth bore cannon into rifles, except the
reduction of the 10-inch to 8-inch, and to go on with
that as they have during the last year. The gun that
goes by the name which the Senator has used I am
ignorant of, and I cannot answer more specifically. I
understand that they are in process of changing a 10-
inch smooth bore gun into a smaller rifled gun, as they
have been doing from time to time; and that out of
this \$100,000, which covers a variety of matters, it is
contemplated to proceed, as heretofore, when it can be
done without detriment to the service, with the conver-
sion of those old smooth bores in that manner into
rifled cannon." Thereupon Mr. Morgan took the floor,
and said that Congress in 1879 appropriated \$125,000
in the very words now used; the next year, it appro-
priated \$400,000; the year after, \$325,000; and now
comes a fourth appropriation of \$375,000, "under
this same language, to enable the Ordnance
Bureau to proceed with the manufacture of
heavy guns upon a pattern, which has, we are in-
formed, totally failed." Mr. Dawes, he added, thought
that they only intended to convert some 10-inch guns—

I suppose by a lining inserted on the Crispin plan; but he wished to make sure of what was to be done,
because he considered that they had "expended pre-
vious appropriations without regard to the welfare of
the country." He, Mr. Morgan, had himself introduced
a resolution for official information about "the Crispin
guns," but could never get any information; meanwhile
Mr. Hunt, of the South Boston Iron Company, who
manufactured them, publicly pronounced them failures,

"The experts on the subject, indeed the Government officers, say that in every one of these guns there is a line of weakness of 100 yards in length where the coil comes together and is welded."

Mr. Dawes then said he "agreed with the Senator about the Crispin gun," although just before, as will be seen, he professed total ignorance as to what it was, "and about the \$490,000 that was appropriated in the last Congress for the manufacture of that gun," but he begged to "state distinctly" that the understanding of the War Department and of the Committees on Appropriations in both Houses is that "manufacturing any of these heavy guns" is not to be proceeded with under this appropriation. But, he added, in an offhand way, "It seems to me to be wise to authorize the Department to perfect the armament with what material they have, even if it should include such heavy guns as they have on hand."

Mr. Morgan accordingly insisted that under three preceding bills, identical in language, the conversion of heavy guns had gone on, whatever the intent might be; and he added this rather bitter reflection: "When we come to look at the fact that there exist upon several of the parts of the Crispin gun patents in favor of officers of the Ordnance Department, I for one take alarm at it. I do not feel reconciled to allow money to be passed in the same channels and to produce nothing but failure in the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Why shall we do it? It is merely putting \$200,000 (\$100,000 for making rifles of smooth bore guns and another \$100,000 for the conversion of these guns upon the Crispin plan) into the hands of the Ordnance Bureau, and extending the invitation which we have already given them through three acts enacted by Congress in the very same words, that they shall proceed to throw away the money upon the ordnance officers of this Government in the manner they have been doing."

It is amusing, in following the long debate, to find Senators Dawes and Allison carefully covering the real point, which Senator Morgan, with much blundering, was trying to get at, namely, the "conversion" of guns, by vigorously contending over the question of their "manufacture;" while Mr. Morgan, on his part, for a long time was obviously incapable of appreciating that the real point of attack was not in line 11, on the words "heavy guns," but in lines 17 and 18, on the words "including the conversion of smooth bore cannon into rifles." But at last this point did dawn on him, and he at once withdrew his other amendment in order to strike out those words, which Messrs. Dawes and Allison, seeing their position flanked, then yielded up from their bill without further contest. Mr. Morgan's amendment was adopted, the proper change was made in the amount to bring in the \$5,000 appropriation already spoken of, and then the bill was passed.

During this debate Mr. Morgan had insisted that "the real inventive genius of the country is stopped from all consideration by the Ordnance Bureau, and it has been so since the attempt was made to force these guns upon the country. We are getting an armament of sea-coast fortifications which is absolutely more dangerous to the men who work the guns than to the enemy." Mr. Allison wanted to know if the Senator was ignorant that "this board is compelled to allow every inventor to present his inventions" to it. "He can present his inventions," retorted Mr. Morgan, "merely to have them buried. They give him a very decent burial, and then they are done with him. They do not even say a ritual over him; he goes into the ground and they shut him up forever." He proceeded as follows: "It is proper and wise that we should put into the bill such an amendment as will prevent the War Department from turning this fund into the hands of those gentlemen who are now experimenting upon the Crispin gun and who are deriving annually a very high amount of profit out of it. The truth is, our heavy ordnance is costing us about twice as much as it ought to do anyhow. If private enterprise were allowed to come in instead of the Government manufacturing this heavy ordnance, it would reduce the price at least 50 per cent. If we would give half the money necessary to test inventions to inventors of this country who are willing to come forward and expend the other half themselves, I have no doubt in the world that in five years or ten years we should have the best system of armament to be found on any continent on the globe."

Mr. Morgan then commented severely on the fact that we were to have had eight converted guns at \$50,000 each, and "some of them have collapsed on the third trial." The reply came quickly "that so far from any of them having been in any way found deficient, not one of them has been in any way tested." Mr. Morgan rejoined that he understood they had been. Mr. Allison then said: "The Senator has information that I am not in possession of. The first one was only

completed last August. It may be that it has been tested in some way, but I am not aware of the fact."

It is very obvious in reviewing such a discussion that those members of Congress who do understand the points at issue, are apt to be reticent and cautious in their treatment of them, while those who are actuated by a simple desire to get at the facts are usually too ignorant of technicalities to make much progress. However, Mr. Morgan did succeed in providing that the conversion of guns from smooth-bores to rifles should stop, this being the point that our correspondent, "Pars Altera," has argued for.

Turning from these discussions, we find that among the documents before the Senate Committee is one which it called for from Col. Laidley, being his report "upon the resistance to internal pressures of thick, hollow cylinders of American cast iron, and of similar cylinders when lined with coiled wrought iron and bronze tubes." In this report to Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, dated Watertown Arsenal, Sept. 11, 1880, Col. Laidley recalls that he was the only member of the Board of 1873 who opposed and voted against recommending the conversion of 10-inch smooth bores by the insertion of wrought iron or steel tubes, after the Palliser and Parsons plans. In 1877, the board granted him, at his request, \$1,000 for the purpose of testing, under the machine at Watertown, the relative strength of cast iron cylinders, with and without the wrought iron linings used in converting smooth bores to rifles. "No one," he says, "who is familiar with the action of cast iron guns under long-continued firing could fail to observe the formation and gradual development in the course of the firing of small cracks in the metal of the bore, about the seat of the charge. These cracks constantly enlarge as the firing progresses, and the gases entering in have an enlarged surface to act upon to burst the gun. To guard against this cause of rupture in the experiments to be made, I determined to line the bores of the cast iron cylinders with thin copper tubes, which should shut off the cracks from the direct action of the substance used to rupture the cylinders. Three of them were accordingly lined with thin, copper, seamless tubes; three were bored out to receive wrought iron tubes, made at the West Point foundry, of the same quality of Ulster iron as is used in making tubes for the conversion of 10-inch guns into rifles, and the remaining two were lined with bronze tubes, half inch thick."

The two cylinders, 8½ ft. long, and 1 ft. in diameter, were cast on end in dry sand at the South Boston foundry "from the same furnace of metal, this being the best gun iron." Six pieces, each 22½ in. long, were cut from the lower part of these cylinders and marked. Cylinders marked A were lined with thin copper tubes, one-tenth of an inch thick, those marked B with wrought iron tubes, and C with bronze. The wrought iron tubes were made by the West Point foundry, in the same manner and of the same iron as that used by them in making tubes for the rifled guns. They were nine-tenths of an inch thick.

Without going through the details—and, indeed, we could not reproduce the many careful photographs showing the breaks, under the Watertown testing machine, we simply state that the report declares that "the appearance of the fractures and the grain of the metal give unmistakable evidence that a superior quality of cast iron was used in their fabrication. These experiments prove conclusively that a simple cast iron cylinder, with solid breech, has 18 per cent. greater strength than a similar cylinder lined with wrought iron tubes of the proportional thickness used in the 9-inch gun, and 10 per cent. greater than the cast iron cylinder with the breech bored through. The strength of the different kinds of cylinders is in direct proportion to the area of cast iron in the longitudinal section through the axis of the cylinder." The following was therefore recorded by the officer in charge of the experiments as his conclusion from the experiments, viz.: "That the conversion of old smooth bore guns of any calibre on the plan adopted must result in placing in our forts inferior guns, with a greater expenditure of money than would be required to purchase better guns; and that any system of gun construction based on this plan of conversion will be found to be defective in principle, and in the end expensive."

Accompanying this document is one from Gen. Benét, in which he objects to the report of Col. Laidley being considered one on cast iron simply, on the ground that the "thin copper tubes" were put into the so-called unlined cylinders, for the purpose mentioned by Col. Laidley. The report as transmitted also contains an endorsement by the Ordnance Board, dated Dec. 15, 1880, in which the following criticism is made: "The experiments made by Col. Laidley with cast iron cylinders, lined and unlined, indicate that the unlined cylinders

are stronger than the lined ones when subjected to passive static strains; but it by no means follows that the same results would obtain in the case of similar cylinders when brought under the impulsive dynamic force of exploded gunpowder. Sir Jos. Whitworth, in fact, in a series of experiments made by him in 1873 with cast iron cylinders, lined and unlined, tested with gunpowder, found that the reverse was the case, or that the lined cylinders were the strongest. By far the most satisfactory and conclusive tests, however, of cast iron lined with wrought iron, as to its suitability in gun construction, can be found in the crucial experiments that have been made at Sandy Hook with converted guns from 8 to 11 inches in calibre. There has not been a single failure in any case, notwithstanding heavy battering charges have been used and a greater number of rounds fired from most of the guns than is ever likely to occur in service. The board is, therefore, of opinion that any favorable consideration of the question of the use of cast iron (pure and simple) in gun construction would be a step backwards, condemned alike by its own experiments as well as by the experience of all civilized nations. The experiments recommended by Colonel Laidley, in his letter of October 28, 1880, with small cylinders and the use of gunpowder, seem unnecessary, and not likely to furnish any information of greater value than is afforded by those already made by Sir Joseph Whitworth and the test of endurance of the guns themselves at Sandy Hook."

Those who agree with Col. Laidley's views, as does our correspondent "Penn," whose letter appears this week, hold that the Whitworth experiments are not conclusive, as being performed for a different purpose, using different iron from that employed in gun metal, and with different metal in the tested cylinders, and with strains applied under different circumstances. However, in Executive Document No. 80, H. R. of the present session, we find a report of Col. Laidley, transmitted to the House by Secretary Lincoln, in response to its resolution of request, on the trial of two cast iron guns, one lined with a wrought tube.

This report to Gen. Benét is dated Watertown Arsenal, June 25, 1881. It begins by recalling that on Oct. 28, 1880, prior to the Ordnance Board's criticism, already mentioned, Col. Laidley had asked authority to experiment, in order to compare the results given by the testing machine and those given by gunpowder. But, "seeing the Department was not disposed to undertake them," and having "Rodman, Mallet and Rosset, all to confirm me in my opinion," as to the inexpediency of converting smooth bores into rifles by wrought iron rifles, "I determined," he says, "in order to settle this question and others depending thereupon, to procure two small guns on my own account, and trust to the department paying for them if the result confirmed the correctness of my conclusion. I accordingly ordered from the South Boston Iron Company two 3".2 guns of a maximum diameter of 12".8, and of the model of the 10-inch Rodman gun, without trunnions, and requested Capt. J. G. Butler, Ordnance Department, to take charge of their fabrication and inspection." One was bored out to receive a wrought iron tube made by the West Point Foundry of the same metal as that used in making tubes for lining guns; the other was a simple cast iron gun with the same bore and exterior dimensions as the other. These guns were fired alternately with the same charges as follows:

First round, 2.5 lbs. powder; 1 shot, of 22 lbs.
Second round, 2.5 lbs. powder; 1 shot, of 3½ lbs.
Third round, 2.5 lbs. powder; 2 shots, of 60½ lbs.
Fourth round, 2.5 lbs. powder; 2 shots, of 6½ lbs.
Fifth round, 2.5 lbs. powder; 2 shots, of 60½ lbs. Lined gun burst.
Sixth round, 2.5 lbs. powder; 2 shots, of 60½ lbs. Cast iron gun burst.

The object being simply to determine which was the stronger when subjected to the strain developed by gunpowder, the charge of 2.5 lbs. was selected as representing the charge with which the converted guns were proved; and as in case projectiles of corresponding weight should be used the proof would become a long and expensive one, I determined to use very heavy projectiles.

The cast iron gun showed greater strength from the first measurement of the bore, after the third round, when the enlargement was only one-third that of the lined gun, and after the fifth round it showed less enlargement than the lined gun did after three rounds. The stretch of the metal is an accurate measure of the strain that affected it.

Such, then, is the question of heavy guns as it stands; and the opponents of conversion have scored a success in the Senate's action.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

GEN. John Douglas raises the point that the completion of one channel tunnel will be only the beginning. He says: "The danger of a single line of Tunnel might not be so very great, but where would be our safety with a number of lines? The first line would be the thin end of the wedge; the rest would follow." A military commission is sitting at the English War Office to decide as to the best means of protecting the tunnel. Mean-

while a correspondent of the London *Times* presents the French view of the case in a report of a discussion of the channel tunnel project which took place at the Tuilleries one evening in the winter of 1869-70. The Empress Eugénie had just returned from the inauguration of the Suez Canal, and, having descended with enthusiasm on this great engineering work, her Majesty led the conversation on to the subject of engineering triumphs in general, whence arose the question as to whether England and France would ever be joined by a tunnel or several tunnels? Among those who took part in the conversation were M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Marshal Vaillant, one of the most eminent of French Engineer officers; General Frossard, and M. Conti, the Emperor's Secretary. The social consequences of the tunnel were first touched upon, and it was agreed that the number of English visitors to Paris would be enormously increased, whereas it was doubtful whether there would be any corresponding augmentation of French passengers to London. Frenchmen travel for pleasure, and London is not a city of pleasure. Marshal Vaillant suddenly remarked, "The tunnel would convert England into a Continental Power, and that would make a great difference in European politics." "I have just been thinking of that," said the Emperor, "The English will hesitate long about allowing a tunnel to be built, for fear lest we should invade them, but if a first tunnel be made and succeeds, a second and a third will quickly be constructed, and then the English alliance would bring us at once new possibilities and some new dangers."

It was further agreed that a tunnel to Belgium would follow, and that country would become a British province. The Emperor a few days afterwards asked M. Clement Duvernois, editor of the *Ordre* and a member of the Corps Legislatif, to draw up a memoir on the political possibilities involved in the creation of a Channel tunnel. M. Duvernois never found time to write the memoir, for the many important events of the year 1870 engrossed all his attention and energies; but in the course of a conversation which he had with Napoleon III., at the time of the *Plébiscite*, the Channel tunnel was alluded to, and the Emperor said: "It is quite impossible to forecast what would be the consequences of such a work; they might be immense, but if I had it in my power to make the tunnel I should not hesitate about doing it, for I think the results would be eventually beneficial to both countries."

M. Thiers held that if the tunnel had been built in 1870 England "would have stepped in and claimed Calais as her price either for assisting us or the Germans." He said: "Somehow she would have got Calais. When a Channel tunnel is built England will want a French Gibraltar. Her people will be unanimous on that point. They will wait for their opportunity patiently, as they always do when the interests of their country are seriously involved; and at the right time they will swoop down on their prey with all their might. The strength of England is her insular position; she knows it, and from the day when she gets connected with the Continent—if such a thing should ever happen—she will feel no safety until she has both ends of the tunnel in her keeping." To the suggestion that the whole of France would rise to revenge the affront, and the possession of Calais would be like holding a hornet's nest, M. Thiers asked with a shrug: "Has the whole of Spain risen to retake Gibraltar? We should have to do like the Spaniards, and submit to what was irremediable. As to 'hornets' nests,' Germany has just taken Strasburg and Metz from us; we must think of that, and think, too, of our unfortunate political divisions and revolutions, which throw us into periodical fits during which we are helpless. Let another Commune come, and who knows what disgrace may befall us?"

OUR HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

COMMODORE J. C. P. DE KRAFFT, U. S. N., in charge of the hydrographic service, in his last annual report which has not received the attention it deserves, shows the importance of the hydrographic service and presents abundant argument for a more liberal consideration of its claims by Congress. After cataloguing the work done Commodore de Krafft concludes as follows: "While the work of the Hydrographic Office is steadily accumulating, and the amount of information which should be given to navigators without delay is continually being increased, the appropriations for maintaining this office have decreased from \$109,800, in 1874, to \$49,000, in 1881-82. An annual appropriation of not less than \$100,000 is necessary to keep up the work required from this office, and to make American commerce independent of foreign sources of supply in matters of hydrographic information. The refusal to make more liberal appropriations for American hydro-

graphic publications amounts to a species of prohibition of copper plate chart printing in this country, while it perpetuates our dependence upon foreign Hydrographic Offices, which in some cases are the first to publish to the world data sent them from this office. Every foreign government, including Japan, is doing earnest work in contributing to the hydrographic development of the globe, and in speedily disseminating its discoveries; while the meagre sums appropriated for the use of this office place us in the awkward situation of receiving contributions from the Hydrographic Offices of the world without the means of making suitable exchanges or returns."

The recommendations of Commodore de Krafft are worthy of the most serious consideration by all interested in the development and security of American commerce. While disclaiming invidious comparisons, it is remarked that Congress has manifested a most liberal and commendable spirit in its appropriations for the important work confided to the Coast Survey, and to the Weather Bureau or Signal Office, in their comparatively local fields of labor. The recent appropriations for the former have ranged annually from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars and upward; and the appropriation for the latter during the past year was over three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, while the amounts appropriated for hydrographic work of late years have ranged from forty thousand to forty-five thousand dollars.

It should be remembered that the work of the Hydrographic Office embraces everything pertaining to the safe navigation of all the oceans and coast lines of the world, from Behring's sea and the Arctic ocean to the South seas in both hemispheres. The commercial and whaling interests of this country are well understood by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, whose attention is being called to this subject, and such action as they may think necessary in this connection will doubtless command the respect and attention to which it is justly entitled.

At the late meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute the authorities of the Woolwich Arsenal, in violation of precedent, presented three papers upon questions pertaining to ordnance manufactures. Instead of commending this laudable effort to enlighten the public, the wicked *Broad Arrow* indulges in sarcasm at the expense of Col. Maitland and his zealous assistants. "After permitting themselves," it says, "to be beaten by nearly everybody else in the manufacture of heavy ordnance, the Woolwich authorities have recently assumed the incongruous position of public instructors in the art which at one time they successfully practised. Never was such a circumstance known before, as for the arsenal officials to join in scientific intercourse with others, or to enter the arena of mutual scientific criticism. There must be a cause for this phenomenon, and we do not think it is necessary to go further than Elswick in order to find it. Sir William Armstrong's establishment has trod too closely on the heels of the government gun factory for the comfort of the officials in the last named place. Her Majesty's servants at Woolwich see dangerous symptoms of our gun manufacture being given into the hands of enterprising private firms. Already they find themselves beaten and public confidence in their abilities rudely shaken. Something has to be done to restore the stability of the institution in which every permanent employee has a stake. What can be better than to pose before the public as the original pioneers in the art of wrought iron gun manufacture and the present custodians of its mysteries? But reading papers and making guns appear to be very different kinds of thing, and it does not seem to follow that those who teach are themselves the least in need of instruction. Woolwich may perhaps be capable of usefully occupying the time of the Iron and Steel Institute, but the country looks for some more tangible proofs of its efficiency. When is the 43-ton gun coming which is to beat everything else of its weight? Unless the Arsenal gives the country guns equal at least to those which other Powers are obtaining from this country and elsewhere, it will find that reading papers before scientific bodies will be scarcely sufficient to preserve its existence."

THE Sergeant Mason case this week has assumed a national prominence. Petitions, without end we may say literally, as one of them is nearly half a mile (3,400 feet) long, resolutions, subscriptions, exhortations, suggestions, etc., have been despatched to Washington, and some enterprising newsmongers have gone so far as to say that Major-Gen. Hancock has, by his action in approving the proceedings and sentence of the court, lost political caste, that he will be treated with contumely should he visit the West, etc. This is the

veriest nonsense. Gen. Hancock, who, under the law, had to order the Court-martial, the civil authority having declined to interfere, was, by the same law, constituted the proper authority to act upon its proceedings and finding. These being in regular form he had no resource but to approve them and let the sentence go into effect. Doubtless the General would be as pleased as any one to see Mason released by the War Department. He has done his duty, and his relations to the case are ended. The press of the country instead of misleading public sentiment, should state what it must know well, that so far as the military authorities are concerned the question was not one of sentiment but of duty. They would have been justly open to censure if they had not insisted that discipline should be maintained.

A SINGULAR fatality seems to have attended the sailors of the Navy during the past year, within which time not less than five or six cases of instant death have occurred by falling from aloft. The European squadron alone furnished two of these sad accidents within forty-eight hours of each other. The first was on the *Lancaster* and the second on the *Galena*. Although it does not appear that either of these was attributable to the excitement or over exertion of competitive sail or spar drills, it is well known that many a zealous and gallant tar has lost his life in an effort to excel the yardmen of a neighboring ship, or even the topmen of his own, and the fact suggests the inquiry whether it would not be a prudent and "life-saving service" to determine what is "good time" in exercising, and when it is attained, not try to go beyond. This could easily be made a matter of regulation, and a regulation that would save a single life each year would certainly redound to the credit of its author and receive the approbation of philanthropists everywhere.

GENERAL SHERMAN, with his usual foresight, has secured the Secretary of War's approval to the issue of certain Springfield shot guns by the Ordnance Department to the 1st, 16th, 19th and 23d U. S. Infantry; twenty to each regiment. These shot guns are to be issued and received for by the captains of companies, that they may encourage their men to use them freely for hunting game, birds, ducks and anything that will contribute to their comfort and increase their skill in quick shooting. Orders have also been given, by the Chief of Ordnance, to supply each company with two boxes of ammunition, for use with the guns.

FIRES at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are becoming frequent. A short time ago the quarters of some of the 7th Cavalry were burned down, and on March 16 the stables containing the horses of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, and Troop G, 7th Cavalry, were burned to the ground. About 36 horses were destroyed, a quantity of forage, harness, etc. The troops, officers, and soldiers behaved nobly at the fire, and the post fire engines rendered efficient service.

THE Whittaker case has at last been settled; the President and all the Cabinet, it is understood, having a say in the matter. The Court sentenced him to be dishonorably dismissed, to pay a fine of one dollar, and to be confined in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for one year. The President disapproved the sentence on the ground that certain papers were improperly admitted in evidence, thereby vitiating the record. But a S. O. follows, dismissing him on the recommendation of the Academic Board, "that in consequence of deficiency in studies he should cease to be a cadet." So Mr. W. is happily not only out of the penitentiary, but out of service. The disposition seems to have been to dispose of him in the easiest possible way. The reviewing authorities have certainly drawn it very fine. There are, we are told, several convicts in the Ohio penitentiary who were sent there on evidence of the same character as that used to convict Whittaker. Had the President known this perhaps he might have felt justified in sending him there too. Unless we are greatly mistaken the evidence, the introduction of which is held to vitiate the proceedings, would stand in half the States of the Union. But we are forced to say, with Henry VI.:

I have, perhaps, some shallow spirit of judgment;
But, in these nice, sharp quiblets of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.

WE understand that the officers in charge of rifle practice of the Division of the Atlantic, Department of Missouri and Department of Texas have agreed in recommending that the competition for the Nevada Trophy be changed, so that the company which has the best record for any month in the year at 300 yards

standing and 300 yards kneeling shall take the trophy, providing Col. Church is satisfied and the General of the Army does not disapprove. As it is now there is too much ammunition fired away at 400 yards, which is not a qualifying range, and the practice at this distance is out of regular course. Only few companies have ranges of 400 yards, and at 200 and 300 yards each individual fires on his own merit without the element of the coach, which comes in in firing at 400 yards. We can answer for it that Col. Church, as trustee for the donor of the Trophy, will make no objection to this change.

SOME long range rifles having been recently issued to the troops at Fort Leavenworth, we have been asked whether they are the "Marksman" rifles. We learn they are not, and that the latter have not yet been manufactured, because the pattern has not yet been decided upon, although the Chief of Ordnance has had several interviews with Gen. Sherman on the subject. The medals to be given under G. O. 44 are now being manufactured in Philadelphia, and they, as well as the rifles, as soon as they are ready, will be issued to those soldiers who have earned them by their marksmanship.

THE recent visit of General Sherman to the Department of Texas, is expected to result in some changes in the distribution of troops in that Department, some of the smaller posts being likely to be discontinued and larger garrisons concentrated at the more important ones.

It was decided on Friday of this week to place Major General Irvin McDowell on the retired list, to promote Brigadier-General John Pope to Major-General, and to appoint Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry, a Brigadier-General. Whatever be the criticisms on Gen. Pope that have arisen from the heated controversies of our civil war, there can be no dispute that he has proved himself an excellent administrator as a Department Commander, none better; and he will show himself equally able at the head of a Division, a command to which his increased rank entitles him. The promotion belongs to him by right of seniority, and whatever the arguments in favor of other candidates, the President has rightly determined that no good reason could be shown for passing over General Pope. We have many excellent regimental commanders, but none better than Ranald Mackenzie. Promotion from the rank of colonel is so wholly a matter of selection that whatever may be the preferences for other aspirants the President cannot be criticised for exercising his liberty of choice, especially where it falls upon so capable, energetic, and popular a commander as Gen. Mackenzie.

The news of the retirement of Gen. McDowell will be received with especial regret in California, where he has made himself very popular by his liberality as a host, not less than by his ability as an Army administrator. But his retirement, coming as it does in the ordinary course, will be accepted by him, with the philosophy which is part of his nature.

We publish the order this week directing Rear-Admiral John C. Febiger to hold himself in readiness to command the South Atlantic Station, which has been deprived of its head by the death of Rear-Admiral Spots.

THE artillery nominations for promotion, consequent upon the death of Major L. Lorain, 1st U. S. Artillery, recently sent to the Senate, are delayed of confirmation owing to the Sub-Military Committee having called upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to certain protests entered against the promotion of 1st Lieutenant Charles Morris, 5th U. S. Artillery. Lieut. Samuel Mills has laid claim to precedence over Lieut. Morris, and now Lieuts. Frederick Robinson, Selden A. Day, and Paul Roemer unite in a protest against the seniority of Mills's himself, because of his purchase of a transfer with Lieut. Peoples. There are some nice points raised, and the lieutenants who have entered this protest are determined to have the question looked into.

AN extra press of business has been imposed upon the A. G. Office this week, by reason of the demands of the Court of Claims to furnish various attorneys with the official records of officers who are affected, or hope to be affected, by the late Tyler decision.

THE Chilean army is well disciplined, according to a correspondent at Lima, who says the least infraction of their regulations is instantly corrected, and generally by the application of twenty-five blows with a cruelly supple stick on the bare back. This is a favorite punishment, and the soldiers are thoroughly educated up to it. Their education would seem to be somewhat backward.

THE STORY OF THE JEANNETTE.

THE Navy Department were gratified on Monday last by the receipt of the first official report from Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. Melville, U. S. N., of the landing of the *Jeannette* expedition on the coast of Siberia. As the report of Mr. Melville covers details already given and has been published very generally by the daily papers we confine ourselves to a synopsis of it, giving in full, however, the records of Lieut. De Long which accompany it.

Engineer Melville's report, which is dated Yakutsk, announces his arrival there about ten days previous, i. e., December 30, 1881. On August 5 he had written orders (which he encloses) dated at Bennett Island, directing him to take command of the whaleboat, as all three boats were to proceed to the mouth of the Lena. It turns out from Melville's reports and the memoranda of De Long, that the whaleboat and cutter reached land the same day, September 16, but at distant points, and without knowledge each of the other. De Long was delayed two days before actually reaching shore. Engineer Melville found natives September 19, and a settlement September 26. There a Russian exile met them "and gave us salt and all the food his scanty supply allowed." He also went ahead with the news, and for assistance, and came back with provisions after a fortnight, on the way rescuing two men from the first cutter, Noros and Niderman who had been sent ahead by De Long. They safely reached Belun, after being nearly starved and frozen. When Melville's party arrived at this point, Melville sent all the rest towards Yakutsk, except Bartlett, first-class fireman, whom he kept at Belun, to communicate with him, and then he started off alone. I started north on that evening, November 5, to the relief of Lieut. De Long, having with me two natives and two dog trains with provisions for ten days. Stopped at Kunack, Suika, November 5. Travelled fifty versts November 6 and reached Bulcour. Found two deserted houses and traces of the two men, Niderman and Noros. Weather bound November 7; travelled sixty five versts on November 8; examined small hut where the two men had slept and where a number of sleds were stowed. Slept in snow bank that night. November 9 travelled eighty-five versts, visiting the huts at the two crosses, the Shoal at Astolira and reaching Mortal at midnight.

"The next morning I found in the hut a waist belt that had been made on board the *Jeannette*, and there were good indications that one or two of Lieut. De Long's party had slept in the hut."

But to abbreviate the story of this gallant attempt, which was continued until he had only "raw, frozen fish to eat," he determined to return to Belun, "and arrived there Nov. 27 in a nearly exhausted condition—feet, hands, legs, and face badly frostbitten—having been ten days in a continuous storm, remaining two nights and one day in one hole in a snow bank without shelter of any kind."

Engineer Melville says he is convinced that De Long's party "are somewhere to the westward of the Lena and between Sixterneck and Bulcour, which are separated by an extent of about one hundred and fifty versts of a barren and desolate region, devoid of subsistence." Later news regarding his return for the search has already been given, so that we need not quote that portion of the report. He kept with him Bartlett and Niderman for the purpose, and concludes as follows: "In conclusion, I call the attention of the department to the upright and manly conduct of Master J. W. Danenhower, who cheerfully rendered the most valuable assistance under the most trying circumstances, and whose professional knowledge I availed myself of on all occasions. We were in perfect accord at all times, although an unfortunate circumstance deprived him of his legitimate command."

"The conduct of First-class Fireman Joseph H. Bartlett is worthy of special notice. His superior intelligence, cheerful disposition, and energy is highly commendable."

"Also to Seaman Hubert Leach, who was at the helm for eleven hours in the gale during which time his feet and legs were badly frozen; after which he worked manfully at the oars without a murmur, enduring the most intense pain."

The whole report of Engineer Melville shows admirable fidelity and courage under terrible trials. A letter from Noros to his father in Fall River gives some of the foregoing particulars.

Copy of Record No. 1.

This record was found in the cache at the landing place by me:
GEORGE MELVILLE,
Passed Assistant Engineer.

"ARCTIC EXPLORING STEAMER JEANNETTE,
LENA DELTA, Monday, Sept. 19, 1881."

"The following named fourteen persons belonging to the *Jeannette*, which was sunk by the ice on June 12, 1881, in latitude north 77 deg. 15 min., longitude 155 deg., landed here on the evening of the 17th inst., and will proceed on foot this afternoon to try to reach a settlement on the Lena River."

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lieutenant De Long. | 8. H. H. Erickson. |
| 2. Surgeon Ambler. | 9. H. H. Koch. |
| 3. Mr. Collins. | 10. C. W. Boyd. |
| 4. W. F. C. Niderman. | 11. W. Lee. |
| 5. A. Gartz. | 12. N. Iverson. |
| 6. Ah Sam. | 13. L. P. Noros. |
| 7. Alexy. | 14. A. Dressler. |

"Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Navy, with a note of the time and place at which found."

(Copies of the above in six languages followed.)

"A record was left about one-half mile north of the southern end of Simontiki Island, buried under a stake. The thirty-three persons composing the officers and crew of the *Jeannette* left that island in three boats on the morning of the 12th inst. (one week ago). That same night we were separated in a gale of wind, and have seen nothing of them since. Orders had been given, in the event of such an accident, for each boat to make the best of its way to a settle-

ment on the Lena River, before waiting for anybody. My boat made the land in the morning of the 16th inst., and I suppose we are at the Lena Delta. I have had no chance to get sight for position since I left Simontiki Island. After trying for two days to get in shore without gunning, or to reach one of the river mouths, I abandoned my boat and waded one and a half miles, carrying our provisions and outfit with us. We must now try, with God's help, to walk to a settlement, which I believe to be ninety-five miles distant. We are all well; have four days' provisions, arms and ammunition, and are carrying with us only ship's book and papers, and blankets, tents, and some medicines; therefore our chance of getting through seems good.

"GEORGE W. DE LONG,

"Lieutenant United States Navy, Commanding."

Copy of Record No. 2.

This record was found in a hut by a Yakut hunter and given to me at Upper Belun.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

P. A. Engineer, U. S. N.

"AT A HUT, LENA DELTA,
About twelve miles head of Delta,
Monday, Sept. 26, 1881."

"Fourteen of the officers and men of the United States Arctic steamer *Jeannette* reached this place last evening, and are proceeding to the southward this morning. A more complete record will be found in a tinder case hung up in a hut fifteen miles further up the right bank of the larger stream."

"GEORGE W. DE LONG, Lieut. Commanding."

P. A. Surgeon J. M. Ambler, Mr. J. J. Collins, A. Gartz, W. F. C. Niderman, A. Dressler, H. H. Erickson, Ah Sam, H. H. Koch, Alexy, G. H. Boyd, L. P. Noros, W. Lee, N. Iverson.

Copy of Record No. 3.

This record was found in a hut by a Yakut hunter and given to me at Upper Belun:

GEORGE MELVILLE, P. A. Engineer, U. S. N.

"ARCTIC EXPLORING STEAMER JEANNETTE,
AT A HUT ON THE LENA DELTA,
BELIEVED TO BE NEAR TCHOLHOOGOE,
Thursday 22d of September, 1881."

"The following named persons, fourteen of the officers and crew of the *Jeannette*, reached this place yesterday afternoon on foot from the Arctic Ocean."

"GEORGE W. DE LONG,

Commander of Expedition, Lieutenant U. S. Navy."

"Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Navy with a note of the time and place at which it was found (copies of the above in six languages followed.) Lieut. De Long, P. H. Surg. J. M. Ambler, Mr. J. J. Collins, W. F. Niderman, H. H. Erickson, A. Gartz, G. H. Boyd, N. Iverson, A. Dressler, H. H. Koch, L. P. Noros, W. Lee, Ah Sam, Alexy."

"The *Jeannette* was crushed and sunk by the ice on the 12th of June, 1881, in latitude 77 deg. 15 min. north, longitude 155 deg., after having drifted twenty-two months in two tremendous packs of ice of this ocean. The entire thirty-three persons composing her officers and crew dragged three boats and provisions over the ice to latitude 76 deg. 33 min. north, longitude 150 deg. 30 min. east, where we landed upon a new island—Bennett Island—on the 29th of July. From thence we proceeded southward in boats, sometimes dragging over ice until the 10th of September we reached Simontiki Island, at ninety miles northeast of this Delta. We sailed from there in company on the 12th of September, but that same night we were separated in a gale of wind, and I have seen nothing since of the two other boats or their people. They were divided as follows:

"Second Cutter—Lieut. Chip. Mr. Danbar, A. Sweetman, W. S. Hornell, E. Star, H. D. Warren, A. P. Kahne, and P. Johnson."

"Whaleboat—Passed Asst. Engineer Melville, Master Danenhower, Mr. Newcomb, J. Cole, S. H. Bartlett, H. Wilson, S. Loderbach, F. Manson, Charles Long Sing, Auquin, and H. W. Leach."

"My boat having weathered the gale made the land on the morning of the 16th inst., and after trying to get in shore for two days, and being prevented by shoal water, we abandoned the boat and waded to the beach, carrying our arms, provisions, and records, at a point about twelve miles to the north and east of this place. We had all suffered somewhat from cold, wet, and exposure, and three of our men were badly lamed, but having only four days' provisions left, reduced rations, we were forced to proceed to the southward. On Monday, September 19, we left a pile of our effects near the beach, erecting a long pole where will be found everything valuable—chronometer, ship's log books for two years, tent, etc., which we were absolutely unable to carry. It took us forty-eight hours to make these twelve miles owing to our disabled men, and these two huts seemed to me a good place to stop while I pushed forward the surgeon and Niderman to get relief for us. But last night we shot two reindeer which gives us abundance of food for the present, and we have seen so many more that anxiety for the future is relieved. As soon as our three sick men can walk we shall resume our march for a settlement on the Lena River."

"Saturday, Sept. 24—8 A. M."

"Our three lame men being now able to walk, we are about to resume our journey, with two days' rations deer meat and two days' rations pemmican and three pounds tea."

"GEORGE W. DE LONG, Lieutenant commanding."

Copy of Record No. 4.

Found in a hut by a Yakut hunter and given to me at Upper Belun.

GEORGE MELVILLE, P. A. Engineer, U. S. N.

"Saturday, Oct. 1, 1881."

"Fourteen of the officers and men of the United States Arctic steamer *Jeannette* reached this hut on Wednesday, September 28, and, having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to the west side this A. M. on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena River."

"We have two days' provisions, but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs we have no fear for the future."

"Our party are all well except one man, Erickson, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frost bite. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of this river, along which we have come from the northward."

GEORGE W. DE LONG,

"Lieutenant U. S. N., commanding expedition."

Passed Asst. Surg. Ambler, Mr. J. J. Collins, W. F. Niderman, H. H. Erickson, A. Gartz, W. Lee, L. P. Noros, G. H. Boyd, A. Dressler, H. H. Koch, N. Iverson, Ah Sam, Alexy.

In a despatch dated Yakutsk, Jan. 10, 1882, Mr. Melville submits to the Secretary of the Navy his plan for

the search of the missing people of the two boats of the *Jeannette*. He proposes to organize three travelling parties: First party—Passed Assistant Engineer Melville and Capt. Guenbeck, with Yakut dog sled and driver. Second party—William C. F. Ninderman, seaman, and Mr. Buhokoff, with Yakut dog sled and driver. The third party to consist of James H. Bartlett, first-class fireman, and Cossack Sergeant Kolnekin, with Yakut dog sled and driver. One party will follow the northern and western branches of the Lena as far as the River Alank; second party to follow the northwestern branch of the Lena and work upwards Upper Belun; the third party to work from Upper Belun on the northwest coast southwest to meet the second party. This will complete the search for Lieuts. De Long and Chipp as far west as the Inner Alank. Next, two parties will start from Provania, one party to follow the north branch of the Lena, the other to follow the coast line, east and west, until they meet, both returning across the country to Provania, move the depot to Provania at No. 18; one party to entirely circumscribe the southern portion of the country from No. 18; first, southeast, then north, turning southwest, then turning east back to Provania; the two other parties to search the coast as far as Barkin and west as far as the branch leading southwest to Ilsterda, move the depot to Bucoff, and search all the coast line from Bucoff southeast to the bight of the bay. Two parties to go east from Bucoff to the coast line, and party to work north and east to its north cape, then back to Bucoff—the other party to go south and meet the first party, both returning to Bucoff. This, he says, "can be accomplished before the snow floods set in. It will be necessary to wait the melting of the ice in the river before attempting the work along the coast in the boat toward the Jana River. From the position of the three boats before the separation, only fifty miles northeast of Barkin, and the gale coming from the northeast, it seems impossible for the second cutter to be driven to the eastward of the Jana. Mr. Melville encloses a ration table and a chart of the Lena Delta with the depots he proposes to establish marked thereon. He also encloses copies of various documents received by him.

PROMOTION BY LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Sir: In the hope that this communication may attract the attention of the friends in the Senate and House to the bill (H. R. 2751) giving to the lieutenants and captains of the Army who have served fifteen years without promotion the pay and allowances of the grade next above their present commission, I beg that you will accord me space to offer some suggestions touching that bill, the principle of which cannot fail I think to commend itself to the justice of Congress and the country.

The lieutenants and captains of the Army to-day who served as commissioned officers in the War of the Rebellion are no longer young men, and their present rank is hardly in keeping with their age and long service.

We do not look for any increase of the Army, and with the present establishment and slow rate of promotion we must wait many years for the next step. In my own case I shall in a few months have been fourteen years a first lieutenant in the Regular Army, and there are six men between me and a captaincy in my regiment. Mine is a moderate case compared with some others, and our only hope rests upon the passage of some such measure of relief as that proposed in our behalf and favorably reported by the Military Committee of the House. I have not seen the bill in extenso,* but the able and interesting report of the House Military Committee makes very clear its provisions. After fifteen years service in one grade lieutenants and captains are to receive the pay and allowances of the next higher grade. Where so much just and liberal concession has been accorded as appears in the committee's report it may seem indelicate if not ungrateful to complain. For myself I shall be deeply grateful to see the bill pass as recommended by the committee; but I beg to submit for consideration one or two points which I think may fairly be claimed and which if granted would greatly enhance the value of the bill to those whom it is intended to benefit.

And first, I would invite notice to the fact that there are some 1st lieutenants who but lately have received their commissions in that grade after having served perhaps ten or more years as 3d lieutenants. There is practically no difference in the command or pay of 3d and 1st lieutenants, and it would seem a hardship to require a service of twenty or twenty-five years as a lieutenant before being entitled to the pay of a captain. I would ask the particular attention of the Senate and House Military Committee to this feature of the bill, and also ask them to consider whether it would not be only just and fair to count the service of a lieutenant in both grades in determining when he is to receive the pay and allowances of a captain. Lieutenants of ordnance and engineers reach their captaincies in fourteen years, counting service in both grades. The lieutenants of the line should have equal consideration.

Another point; can we not have the title as well as the pay which the bill provides for us? This will cost nothing and can lead to no confusion or complication. A lieutenant who has reached his captaincy, or a captain his majority, by service, cannot have his company, or (the captain) his place as a field officer until he succeeds to a vacancy. The lineal rank according to commission will determine all questions of command or precedence, and therefore it would seem there could be no reasonable objection to allowing us the privilege of wearing the uniform, and to be addressed by the title of the rank, the pay of which—by the bill—we have become entitled to by reason of service.

If necessary to distinguish officers who are captains

*The bill was published in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 14, p. 524 (S. 763 and H. R. 2747), and again as reported amended in the JOURNAL of March 18, p. 424. It appears in H. R. 2751 in the last case, which is the number on the bill, the former number given being that reported in the Congressional Record.

or majors by service from commissioned captains or majors, the designation sub-captain or sub-major might be adopted, but there is no real necessity for so distinguishing them. The rank of every lieutenant and captain is determined by the Army register, and a junior can never take precedence over a senior.

After a service (volunteer and regular) of nearly seventeen years as a lieutenant, I confess to feeling very great interest and importance in this matter of title and uniform. I venture therefore to propose the following section to the bill:

Any lieutenant or captain who shall, by length of service, become entitled to the pay and allowances of the next higher grade, shall be allowed to wear the uniform and be addressed by the title of such grade; providing, however, that duty, rank, and precedence, shall be determined according to the actual rank, by commission, of such lieutenant or captain, as shown by the Army Register.

A LIEUTENANT OF 17 YEARS' SERVICE.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The members of Congress show great zeal and ability in introducing bills relating to the Army and Navy, but they make but little progress toward passing them. We give below the text of a number of bills which will be found of interest to the services, and some of which would if passed prove of great value. The Senate on Friday passed the bill to improve the Life-Saving Service. This bill adds to the present system of life-saving stations, now numbering 194, 34 at a cost of \$170,000. It also adds to the expense of our Life-Saving Service over \$200,000 per annum in addition to the cost for buildings. Then it adds a system of qualified pensions to all persons injured in this service. It adds to the pay of the keepers of the stations, nearly doubles it in some cases. The pay of the superintendents of the different stations, of which there are nine or ten, is raised from \$1,000 to \$2,500 in some cases, or ranging from \$1,500 up to \$2,500. The Senate amended the bill so as to provide for a pension list.

The bill for the settlement of the claims of the captors of the ram *Albatross* passed the House on Friday of this week after several hours were spent in endeavoring to secure a quorum. The House also passed the bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of Major Gen. Hatch, Chairman Ute Commission.

The Military Academy and Fortification Appropriation bills having passed the Senate, with amendments, have been referred in the House to the Committee on Appropriations.

The President has asked Congress for \$18,745.77 to repair the buildings destroyed by fire at Fort Leavenworth, and \$12,000 for the immediate use of the Navy Department under the head of "Contingent equipment and recruiting."

The House has called upon Secretary Lincoln for information concerning any further relief required for the Mississippi sufferers.

Mr. McPherson, March 22, introduced bill (S. No. 1551) for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains of the U. S. Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Clardy, by unanimous consent leave was granted for the withdrawal from the files of the House of the papers in the case of D. T. Kirby.

The bill for the relief of 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin has been transferred in the House from the Committee on War Claims to the Committee on Claims.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has instructed Mr. Maginnis to offer an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill the following: "That any officer of the Army who may be supernumerary to the permanent organization authorized by law may, upon his own request, receive an honorable discharge and one year's pay and allowance for each five years of service, provided that no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowance."

The Senate bill, S. 677, to reinstate Mirand W. Saxton, has been adversely reported upon and indefinitely postponed; also the bill to give the Governor of Fort Leavenworth Military Prison the local rank of colonel, and the bill to provide for the payment of female nurses during the war. The bill for the relief of Harlow L. Street has been recommended to the Senate Military Committee.

In the Senate, March 22, Mr. Maxey said: "I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 479) to place Col. John H. King, 9th Infantry, brevet major general United States Army, upon the retired list of the Army, to submit an adverse report thereon, and move the indefinite postponement of the bill. I beg to state on behalf of the committee that the committee recognizes the gallant and distinguished services of Colonel King; but after very mature deliberation on this question the committee has concluded, and I believe without a dissenting voice, that it would be unwise and unsafe to depart from the law in this and like cases by special legislation." The report was ordered to be printed; and the bill was postponed indefinitely, as was also the bill to place Alfred Pleasanton on the retired list. The committee in their report on Colonel King's case speak highly of his distinguished military services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Spaulding, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, was instructed on Thursday to report the following bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 1298 of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding thereto the following: 'And when it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of War that any soldier has lost his necessary clothing by fire or other casualties, without fault or negligence on his part, while he was engaged in saving public property or while under orders of his superior officer, he was prevented from saving such clothing, a gratuitous issue of clothing shall be made to him to replace the clothing so lost.'

"Sec. 3. That section 1303 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the word *for* and inserting the word *two* before the word *months*."

The committee report on the above bill in substance as follows: As the law now stands (section 1302 of the Revised Statutes), over issue of clothing to soldiers is only settled once in six months. This practice results in an estimated loss to the Government of over \$12,000 annually from the desertion of soldiers with overdrawn clothing accounts. The committee calls special attention to the case of William Johnson, a private of Co. F, 18th Infantry, who lost his clothing by the burning of McPherson Barracks in 1877, recommending that he should be reimbursed for the amount destroyed, and say as there are so many meritorious cases of similar character it has been thought best to request a general bill for relief.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, on Tuesday, instructed Mr. Maginnis to offer the following amendment to the Army Appropriation bill when it comes up for consideration before the House:

Any officer of the Army who may be supernumerary to the permanent organization authorized by law, may upon his own request receive an honorable discharge and one year's pay and allowance for each five years' service, provided that no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowances.

The bill, H. R. 240, to fix the salaries of paymasters' clerks, has been reported upon favorably by the House Military Committee. The committee, in their report on the bill, say "that salaries of paymaster's clerks were fixed by statute many years ago at \$1,200 per annum, and all the other staff departments of the Army clerks are assigned and graded, and their compensation is fixed by the Secretary of War out of the allowance made by Congress. This bill simply places clerks in the Pay Department on an equal footing with clerks in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department. This would appear to be the least that can be done. The duties are more onerous and responsible, and a high order of clerical and financial capacity is required. Your committee can see no reason why an exception should be made of the Pay Department of the Army to the general rules established by law, under which clerks in other staff departments of the Army are graded, classified, and compensated."

H. R. 826, to reimburse Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Tompkins for money expended by himself in providing quarters and fuel while on waiting orders at San Francisco, during year of 1874, was also reported favorably.

At their meeting Tuesday the Military Committee of the Senate agreed to report favorably the bill for relief of Dr. A. Sidney Tebbis; S. 1493, to reimburse Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, for clothing destroyed by fire; S. 1030, to authorize the U. S. to secure a title to the Fort Union Military and Timber Reservation in New Mexico; S. 847, for relief of sufferers by the explosion at the U. S. Arsenal at Bridesburg, Penn., in 1875; S. 1502, to pay to citizens of California \$4,400 for arms, ammunition, and services of volunteer forces in the suppression of Indian hostilities in that State in 1877; S. 881, to reimburse Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf., for property destroyed by fire at Vancouver Barracks.

The bill (S. 76) to grant the use of certain land at Fort Monroe for the erection of a hotel has been adversely reported upon by the Senate Military Committee, who acted upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War that the building of the proposed hotel, while it would be of great advantage to Army officers at that place, would render the quarters back of it exceedingly disagreeable, if not unhealthy, for occupancy by the garrison.

The Senate Naval Committee on Tuesday decided to report adversely the bill (S. 1438) providing that the pay of all staff officers of the Navy shall be the same as that of the line officers with whom they hold relative rank, and S. 449, to give Commodore Wm. B. Whiting back pay as Commander; also S. 131, to prevent officers of the Navy from being kept upon the retired list after the disability for which they were placed there has ceased. The last was postponed indefinitely; the other two go upon the Calendar with the adverse report.

S. 97, to pay to Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward K. Winship \$5,098 for stoppages charged against him, and S. 1529, authorizing the enlistment of 600 men in the Navy, have been favorably reported by the Senate Naval Committee.

The Senate Military Committee reported favorably March 14 on S. 1116. This is a bill which authorizes the restoration of Harlow L. Street, late 1st lieutenant 1st U. S. Cavalry, to his former rank and date of commission in the Army, by reappointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate, and to assign him to the first vacancy occurring of that grade in the cavalry arm of the service, with the proviso that he shall receive no pay for the time he was out of the service. They present Mr. Street's statement of his case, saying: "Such is a brief statement of the facts and law on which Lieut. Street, after he had by eleven years continuous service in the saddle and camp, utterly unfitted himself for civil pursuits, earned an honorable muster out of the profession for which he had been selected by his brother volunteer soldiers of the State of California, the only State of the Pacific coast that sent volunteers outside of its borders to assist the Federal Government in its last struggle for sovereignty. In the whole military career of this soldier there is no record of any censure from any of his superior officers, except this report of Lieut.-Colonel Crook, in whose department Street served but three months, and who, when he made this report, was not only not serving with Street, but in point of fact never met him." The late Secretary of War, Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, made a thorough examination of this charge against Lieut. Street, and so well satisfied was he that it was without foundation, and that there was no reason why he should not be reinstated, that he recommended Street to the President for appointment as 3d lieutenant of cavalry, this being the extent of the reparation in the power of the Executive to make Lieut. Street; and this appointment he would unquestionably have

received but that he was over the age at which, under the regulations of the War Department, a citizen can receive a commission in the Army. The committee are of opinion that Lieut. Street's case is an exceptional one, that he was improperly and illegally deprived of his commission, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

The Senate Naval Committee have adopted the favorable report made to the Senate April 14, 1880, on memorial of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, asking compensation for the use of said canal for the passage of naval vessels through the same from Jan. 10, 1864, to July 27, 1866.

The House Committee on the Library have reported against the bill (H. R. 4347) to extend Government aid to erect monuments on revolutionary battle fields as too general and comprehensive, giving money to objects as to the particular merits of which they cannot be advised. They say: "Your committee cheerfully and unhesitatingly assent to the fact that no event in the history of this country is more worthy of being commemorated in monument, history, and song than the military achievements of our fathers in our Revolutionary struggle with the mother country. Of equal merit, however, and as deserving of the admiration of the present generation and all future ages, is the work of our fathers immediately following the termination of the Revolutionary struggle. The glorious triumph of that war, and the grand victories of peace that followed, are too numerous for monuments of marble or bronze, but will, nevertheless, be as enduring as the records of time. We should not discriminate between the great historic events of the battle fields and of civil life, so as to confer on either undue importance, or a disproportionate amount of the praise and glory due for the rich blessings we now enjoy."

The Military Academy Appropriation bill, which passed the House Feb. 28 and was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations, was reported by that committee March 20, with the following amendments: Making the pay of the clerk to treasurer \$1,200, instead of \$1,000; adding \$3,500 for construction of pontoon train, \$1,000 for contingencies for superintendent, and \$5,000 for swimming bath for use and instruction of cadets; making the appropriation for water main \$4,000, instead of \$3,000.

The House Naval Committee has reported favorably the bill to give Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel pay of rear-admiral on retired list.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Knott has introduced a bill, H. R. 5274, to promote the efficiency of the Navy and to reduce the expenses thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House Naval Committee have occupied their two meetings this week in discussion on the completion of the unfinished Monitors which they inspected some few weeks since, and have about concluded to recommend an appropriation of two and a half millions for that purpose. Mr. Thomas was instructed to prepare a resolution to that effect and submit it to the full committee at its next meeting, when the matter will be determined upon. There was some opposition manifested at first against the completion of these six old Monitors, but after a good deal of discussion it was decided, by a vote of nine to one, to complete them, one member refusing to vote. The appropriation for this purpose will probably be incorporated in the annual Navy Appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, after a careful consideration of the nomination of Pay Director Watmough, which was recommended to them recently, decided on Wednesday to adhere to their former adverse action upon it, and reported the same back to the Senate on Thursday. It will be finally disposed of this week.

The House Military Committee made several attempts this week to bring up the reorganization of the Signal Corps question, without result, owing to the failure to get a full attendance of the committee.

There has been a great demand for Representative Harris' report on the reconstruction of the Navy, the first lot printed being already exhausted. The House has authorized the printing of an additional number.

Gen. Mason, Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and Mr. Richardson, a former clerk at the Home, testified before the sub-committee of the Senate on the investigation of that institution on Thursday. Nothing more than has been heretofore brought out was developed.

The occasion of the amendment to the Fortification bill, providing cannon for militia, introduced by Senator Dawes, is shown by the following report to the Secretary of War by General Benét: "I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Governor of Massachusetts to Senator H. L. Dawes, enclosing a letter from Inspector General Schaff of Massachusetts and other papers, recommending an amendment to the Fortification bill now before the Senate committee, for the issue of cannon, etc., for the instruction of the militia of that State in heavy artillery service drill. I have given the matter careful consideration. The great extent of our sea coast line, being over four thousand miles, with eighty forts to guard important harbors, the five regiments of Artillery of the Regular Army would have to be supplemented by the volunteer forces to properly man our guns. While our volunteer militia is provided by the general Government with limited facilities for infantry drill and practice, nothing has yet been done to encourage the study and management of heavy cannon, upon which the safety of our important cities and harbors depends. This desire on the part of the authorities of Massachusetts is a commendable one, and, taken in connection with the drills at our forts by some of the New York volunteers, shows a spirit in this direction that should be encouraged."

The bill introduced by Mr. Maginnis last week for the retirement of officers of the Army, and for the cre-

ation of a half-pay list, was presented at the instance of several Army officers, who urged the necessity of such a measure upon Mr. Maginnis.

Mr. Francis S. Davidson, that Senate bill 1452, proposes to restore to the 9th U. S. Cavalry as 1st lieutenant, was dismissed from that rank and regiment Dec. 8, 1875, by sentence of G. C. M., charged with peculation.

The House, on the 17th of March, after some debate, rejected the bills allowing Paymasters W. M. Maynadier and G. W. Candee, U. S. A., for money stolen from them, voting to strike out the enacting clause of each bill. The main debate was on the bill for the relief of Major Maynadier, and the rejection of that carried the other with it. In the course of a vigorous argument against the bill Mr. Holman said:

"We have read in our boyhood that in the earlier days of the Roman Republic the treasures devoted to the public use were regarded as sacred, like the gifts offered to the gods. It was a sacrilege to divert them to a private use, and those rugged old republicans threw the embezzler from the top of the Tarpeian Rock as one guilty of sacrilege. Those ancient republicans seem to have taken a higher view of public trusts and public duty than that which is common to our higher civilization. We have in these recent years relieved public officers of every grade from losses resulting from embezzlement with such liberal prodigality that a crime once in our history of infrequent occurrence is now so common as scarcely to arrest attention, and your calendar groans with bills granting relief from the results of this the most despicable of felonies. But in the case pending, even if it be conceded that where proper safeguards have been thrown around the custody of the public moneys by a public officer, and an embezzlement has taken place, he should be relieved—even if this is to be considered as the fixed policy of Congress, yet this case does not come within that rule: for here it is shown by this paper containing the statement of the party charged with the offence—a paper presented here as evidence why this paymaster should be released from liability—that the moneys were taken under such circumstances as that an officer of reasonable vigilance would have known the fact that embezzlement of the funds committed to his charge was going on before the whole or even a large part of the fund had been abstracted."

Mr. Bragg said:

The Pay Department of the Army is not a part of the combative forces of the Army, though it receives brevets sometimes. There are many respectable and brave men among them, but it is eminently a non-combative portion of the Army, and the appointees are, I regret to say, largely made from civil life. To me it seems sometimes that it is made a receptacle for some broken down politician, unable in some Congressman's district to be of any other service, and he is put into a position of that kind where he can draw his pay out of the public crib instead of drawing it from his friends in his own State, and ultimately be pensioned by a place on the retired list.

In reference to the statement that the money was stolen by a clerk who had been taken by Major Maynadier on the recommendation of a friend, Mr. Bragg said:

Is the Government to be made liable because this officer trusted to the recommendation of somebody else? The Government made him a paymaster, trusting to his capacity and his honesty and ability to discharge the duties of the office. I hope it will not be said that gentlemen are appointed paymasters with somebody else to run the office for them; or that they are so appointed with the expectation that somebody else is to run the office. When they give up their own prerogatives, their own right of selection and appointment of their confidential subordinates, that very moment they make themselves responsible for the action of their appointees, or else they must plead the "baby act," and admit that they are not competent to discharge the duties of their offices.

Of the report of the Board of Survey he said:

Now, if these gentlemen themselves represented the funds that were to be paid back to Major Maynadier, if they were willing out of their own funds to reimburse every brother officer on account of any feeling of comradeship, I should say it was very generous in them. But I think very little of the opinion of those who have nothing to do with the responsibility of opening the doors of the Treasury to these claims, when they quietly give us their opinion they think we ought to do it.

In Major Candee's case Mr. Bragg argued that when he left his safe he should have left his safe, if he left his money remaining in it, locked, and not unlocked, with the door open, subject to pilfering by any person who might be passing by while he was attending to his business at the pay table in another part of the room. He thought it a very violent assumption that Capt. Rife stole the money because he afterwards turned out to be a thief. We have presented these arguments against the bills as showing the influence that defeated them. The debate was too long to be given entire.

The Senate has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish for the use of the Senate such information as has been collected by the Bureau of Navigation relating to the maritime canal at Suez.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry from the House, the President reported, March 18, that the employment of troops in connection with the labor riots in Nebraska was authorized March 10, and that the authority to employ troops was given upon the application of the Governor of Nebraska, in order to protect the State against domestic violence. He encloses for further information telegraphic communications, dated the 9th and 10th inst., from the Governor of the State of Nebraska and Brig.-Gen. Crook, and telegraphic correspondence, had on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., between the Secretary of War and the Governor of Nebraska and the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General of the Army, of which the instructions issued by his direction for the employment of the military forces upon the application of the Governor of Nebraska are a part.

A joint resolution and memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory, praying for the passage of the bill for the relief of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, has been received in the House and referred to the Military Committee.

BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1522, by Mr. Logan, for the relief of Parmenas T.

Turnley: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore to the list of retired officers of the United States Army the names of Parmenas T. Turnley, with the rank of Captain of Staff, this being his actual rank in the Regular Army held by him: *Provided*, That no pay or allowances shall accrue or be paid said Turnley under this act prior to his confirmation. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1529, a bill to amend section 1417 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1417 of the Revised Statutes, amended by the act approved May 12, 1879, be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the words "eight thousand two hundred and fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "eight thousand seven hundred and fifty." To the Senate Naval Committee. (This bill adds 500 men to the Navy.)

S. 1552, by Mr. Anthony, to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It provides for the appointment and confirmation of a line officer of the Navy not below the grade of rear-admiral, whether active or on the retired list, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or required by law, shall act as Secretary in the absence of that officer, and shall receive the highest rate of pay allowed to his grade. To the Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 5078, by William G. Thompson, for the relief of acting assistant surgeons in the late war. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to each and every acting assistant surgeon who served for one year or more, and who was honorably discharged from the Army, the sum of \$300 bounty, the same to be paid to him, his assigns or legal representatives; the same being in consideration of the small salary paid by the Government to each acting assistant surgeon during his term of said service in the Army, for the performance of which they sacrificed the emoluments accruing from their professional duties, often greatly needed by their families, loyally and faithfully devoting their time and energies to their country's service in her hour of need, and, as is well known, without their efficient assistance the wounded and dying soldiers would have suffered more than they did.

H. R. 5096, by Mr. Morse, To abolish prize-money and to regulate pensions in the Navy. This, which is the same as S. 1464, published last week, p. 745, was referred to the House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5122, by Mr. Hutchins, appropriates \$50,000 for a monument in honor of the captors of Andre: "To procure the erection of a monument on the site of the capture of Andre, in the town of Tarrytown, county of Westchester, and State of New York, to commemorate the patriotism and public virtue of the captors."

H. R. 5190, by Mr. Maginnis, for the retirement of officers of the Army, and for the creation of a half-pay list. [We give the exact text of this bill, the substance of which was published last week.—Ed.] *Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of existing laws as limits the number of officers that may at any one time be on the retired list of the Army is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That whenever any general officer in the line of the Army is sixty-three years old, or any other officer in the line of the Army is sixty years old, he shall be retired by the President from active service: *And provided further*, That any officer of the Army who has, upon the recommendation of the President, received by name a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service shall be retired upon the full pay and allowances of the grade upon which he is retired, and that any officer in the line of the Army, not on the half-pay list, below the rank of a major-general, who, on reaching the age for retirement, served in the field during the war with Mexico and the war of the rebellion, shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of his next higher grade: *And provided further*, That in time of war retired officers of the Army may be assigned to such duties as the President may deem for the best interests of the service; and whenever so assigned to duty such retired officers shall be entitled to and receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades on the active list in the Army.

Sec. 2. That the active list of the line of the Army shall hereafter comprise two classes, officers on full pay and in the regular line of promotion and officers on half pay eligible for active service, half-pay officers above the rank of captain being eligible for promotion to the rank of general officer in the regular line of promotion: *Provided*, That officers of the line of the Army shall be placed upon half pay and withdrawn from the line of regimental promotion as follows: Six months after the passage of this act, a lieutenant-colonel at the age of fifty-five years; one year after the passage of this act, a major at the age of fifty years; and eighteen months after the passage of this act, a captain or lieutenant at the age of forty-three years: *And provided further*, That a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major shall be limited to regimental service of five years in a grade of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major, respectively, and that a captain shall be limited to regimental service of seven years in that grade, when, if not promoted, they shall be promoted to the next higher grades upon the half-pay list; but this limitation shall not attach to officers below the rank of colonel until after they have received their next promotion: *And provided further*, That when any officer on the half-pay list shall have been five years continuously without assignment to active service, he shall be by the President placed upon the retired list, with the rank and retired pay of his next higher grade: *And provided further*, That the pay and allowances of officers on the half-pay list shall be one-half of the full pay and allowances of their respective grades on the active list.

Sec. 3. That in time of war officers on the half-pay list shall be assigned to such active service as the President may deem for the best interests of the service, and in time of peace they shall be assigned to active service as recruiting officers; to duty at colleges; to duty with the militia of the various States or Territories, upon the application of the governors thereof; as acting assistant quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence at military posts and stations; to the command of forts and military posts and stations not garrisoned; as aides-de-camp to general officers; to duty in the Signal Service; to duty as inspecting officers, acting judge advocates, or other staff duties at division, department, district, or other headquarters; to duty as instructors or officers in charge of rifle practice; and to the various special duties now performed by officers detailed or detached from their regiments or companies, or to such other duties as Congress may from time to time specify. And hereafter no regimental officer shall be detailed upon any duty which necessitates his absence from his company or regiment, except Court-martial duty, or duties at the West Point Military Academy, or to duty at a school for his instruction, when any officer on the half-pay list is available and competent for such duty: *Provided*, That when any officer on the half-pay list is assigned to active service by the President he shall be entitled to and receive the full pay and allowances of his grade on the active list in the Army, and after fourteen years' service in one grade he shall be promoted to the next higher grade on the half-pay list. To the House Military Committee.

H. R. 5212, by Mr. Davidson, to place Edward O'Brien, an

ordnance sergeant in the United States Army, on the retired list, upon the full pay and allowances of his rank, he being incapacitated for active service by reason of wounds received in the line of duty. To the House Military Committee.

H. R. 5224. Mr. Henderson, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, March 16, reported the following bill as a substitute for sundry bills: To relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service shall be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that any such soldier served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until the first day of May, A. D. 1865, but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time the same was mustered out, failed to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge. Sec. 2. That the charge of desertion standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service, shall also be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that such soldier charged with desertion or with absence without leave, voluntarily returned to his command and served in the line of his duty until he was mustered out of the service and received a certificate of honorable discharge. Sec. 3. That in all cases where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier who has not received a certificate of discharge it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of the United States to issue to such soldier, or, in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of discharge. Sec. 4. That when the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier, such soldier, or, in case of his death, the heirs or legal representatives of such soldier, shall receive all pay and bounty which may have been withheld on account of such charge of desertion or absence without leave: *Provided, however*, that this act shall not be so construed as to give to any such soldier as may be entitled to the provisions of this act, or, in case of his death, to the heirs or legal representatives of any such soldier, the right to receive pay and bounty for any period of time during which such soldier was absent from his command without leave of absence: *And provided further*, That no soldier, nor the heirs or legal representatives of any soldier, who served in the Army a period of less than three months, or who received a local bounty and discharge, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act. Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

H. R. 5245 by Mr. Miles, a bill to regulate the pay of certain officers of the Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the lieutenant-commanders of the Navy shall receive, during the first five years after the date of appointment as such, when at sea, \$3,800; on shore duty, \$3,400; on leave, or waiting orders, \$2,000. During the second five years from such date when at sea, \$3,200; on shore duty, \$2,800; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,400. During the third five years from such date, when at sea, \$3,500; on shore duty, \$3,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,600. During and after the fourth five years from such date, when at sea, \$3,700; on shore duty, \$3,600; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,900. And the surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers shall receive the same pay as lieutenant-commanders, commencing from the date from which they commenced to receive pay as such surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers. Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. To House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5259, by Mr. Payson, a bill to reinstate Louis J. Sacriste to the United States Army, with the rank held by him when honorably discharged, and to place him on the retired list: *Be it enacted, etc.*, that Louis J. Sacriste, late a 2d lieutenant in the United States Army, and brevet major of volunteers, be, and he is, hereby reinstated to the United States Army, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, being the rank held by him when he was honorably discharged from the Service January 1, 1871. Sec. 2. That said Louis J. Sacriste be relieved from further active service, and that his name be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the pay and allowances allowed by law. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5267, by Mr. Matson, for the relief of Alfred Hedberg: *Be it enacted, etc.* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Alfred Hedberg, late a captain in the 15th Infantry, a captain of infantry in the Army of the United States, with his former rank and date of his commission; and that he, the said Alfred Hedberg, shall be assigned to the first vacancy of his grade occurring in the infantry arm of the service: *Provided*, That said Alfred Hedberg shall receive no pay for the time he was out of service, but only from the date of his appointment under this act. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5274, by Mr. Knott, to promote the efficiency of the Navy and to reduce the expenses thereof. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the active list of the engineer corps of the Navy shall consist of seventy chief engineers, who shall be divided into three grades, as now provided by section 1390 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and fifty passed assistant engineers and fifty assistant engineers, all of said engineers to have such relative rank and pay as now provided by law for their grades respectively; and until the number upon the active list of said corps shall have been reduced by casualties or otherwise to 170 no further appointments therein shall be made: *Provided, nevertheless*, That said inhibition upon appointments in said corps shall not apply to the cadet engineers now at the Naval Academy as may graduate at said academy; but no further appointments of cadet engineers shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy under section 3 of the act of 1874 until the number on the active list of said corps shall have been reduced to 170, as aforesaid.

H. R. 5303, by Mr. Crapo, To confirm the status of John N. Quackenbush, a Commander in the United States Navy. A preamble recites that Quackenbush was promoted Commander May 26, 1871; that the President, June 9, 1874, mitigated to suspension the sentence of dismissal, imposed by a Naval Court-martial in Feb., 1874, that W. S. Schley was a mistaken and confirmed Commander under "vice Quackenbush," dismissed, when Q. was not dismissed. The only result of the error, which was corrected, having been that Schley received his promotion four days earlier than would otherwise have been the case; and whereas Commander Quackenbush having served out his probation under the order of the President, the duration of which probation expired on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1880, at which time he was restored to waiting orders pay, under which he now is; and whereas by recent decision and judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Charles M. Blake v. the United States (thirteenth Octo. page 227) said decision makes questionable the right of said Quackenbush to hold said office; and whereas, including the said Quackenbush the present number of commanders does not exceed the number now al-

lowed by law; therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the said John N. Quackenbush a Commander in the Navy of the United States, vice George U. Morris, retired, to take rank and position on the list of such commanders from and after the date of the retirement of Morris, name, y, October 21, 1874, and next after the name of Commander William T. Sampson; the appointment to be to fill the vacancy, still undilled, caused by the retirement of Morris, the right to fill which is unquestioned, while under the above decision the right to re-issuance the original commission of Commander Quackenbush might be questionable: *Provided*, that such appointment shall not entitle the said John N. Quackenbush to compensation during the time that intervened between the appointment of Schley and the subsequent retirement of Morris: *Provided further*, that after such re-appointment the said John N. Quackenbush shall be entitled (with the exception provided for above, namely, that no compensation be received for the few months that intervened between the issuing of the commission to Schley and the retirement of Morris) to compensation from the date of his original commission to the present time, as by him duly received up to the time of the raising of the question as to his status in consequence of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Blake, above referred to; and he having been all this time borne on the rolls of the Navy, and on waiting orders, he shall receive whatever arrear of salary have accrued since the first day of April, A. D. 1881, that being the date on which further payment of his salary was deferred until his status should be finally decided. To House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5305, by Mr. Willis, a bill to amend section 1204 of the Revised Statutes: *Be it enacted, etc.*, that section 1204 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows: "Promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army by seniority in its several lines of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, respectively. Promotions in the staff of the Army shall be made in the several departments and corps, respectively." To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5314, by Mr. McCook, to regulate the appointment, assignment, and duties of chaplains in the Army, and for other purposes:

Sections 1-7 provides for the assembling of an Army Retiring Board, before whom all post chaplains now in active service who shall have attained the age of 50 years shall appear, within two months of the time of the passage of this act, to be examined as to their physical ability to perform the duties of chaplain. Chaplains under 50 years of age, who believe themselves physically incapacitated, may also appear before the said board; the final report of the board to be made within 30 days of the passage of this act, and those recommended for retirement to be with the approval of the President placed upon the retired list without regard to the present limitation of numbers. When the report of the retiring board shall be made, the present classification of post chaplains and chaplain posts shall cease, and the post chaplains who shall not be retired as herein provided, and all persons who shall be hereafter appointed to fill vacancies as is also herein provided, shall constitute a corps of chaplains.

Sec. 8. Vacancies to be filled by appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in such manner that there shall be at least one Roman Catholic chaplain and one Protestant chaplain who shall be stationed at each military department headquarters, and whose duties shall be as hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That if the number of vacancies in the active list of the corps of chaplains be not sufficient to allow of such assignment after the action of the board provided for in section two of this act, then as vacancies shall occur thereafter they shall be so filled as to make such assignment to duty as herein required.

Sec. 9. Chaplains in active service not to exceed thirty.

Sec. 10. Chaplains to be clergymen in good standing, under 40 years of age, and appointed on the recommendation in writing of some authorized ecclesiastical authority of his denomination, the President being authorized to cancel the appointment when such recommendation is withdrawn. He shall present a certificate, signed by two physicians, one of whom shall belong to the Medical Corps of the Army, that he is physically qualified; and if found physically unable to perform said duties within three years from the date of his appointment, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the disability occurred within the line of his duty as chaplain, he shall be dropped.

Sec. 11. That each chaplain shall visit, at least twice every year, when practicable, each post and camp within the limits of the department or departments to which he may be assigned, for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual necessities of the officers and enlisted men professing the same religion: belief as his own; and it shall be the duty of said chaplain to report to and be under the military control of the commanding officers of such posts and camps during the term of said visits; and it shall be the duty of all commanding officers to provide quarters and fuel for such chaplains, without removing any officer from his quarters, and to furnish him with all facilities to perform his duties, and to furnish to the officers and men under their command all facilities to attend divine service when the same shall not interfere with the duties of the post or camp; and no constraint of any kind, whatever shall be allowed either to compel any officer or enlisted man to attend such divine service or to prevent his attending.

Sec. 12. Chaplains to render monthly reports of their work to the A. G.

Sec. 13. That chaplains may be detailed to accompany expedition in the field at the discretion of the department commander, or when a reasonable number of officers and men unite in asking such detail, and that while so detailed they shall be relieved from the duty of making the visits specified in sections 11 and 12 of this act.

Sec. 14. That no chaplain shall be required or permitted to minister to any officer or enlisted man professing a different religious belief from his own unless at the request of officer or man. He shall be permitted to conduct all religious ceremonies according to the faith and discipline of the denomination of which he is a member, and shall not be required to perform any religious services contrary to the requirements of such faith and discipline.

Sec. 15. That the rank, pay, and emoluments of chaplains shall be as now fixed by law for regiment and post chaplains, except as to tenure of office, which shall be as herein provided.

Sec. 16. That nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect the four regimental chaplains for colored troops.

Sec. 17. Mileage to be allowed at 10 cents a mile when transportation is not furnished, and no payment shall be made to any chaplain except by a paymaster of the Army.

H. Res. 165, by Mr. Van Voorhis. *Resolved, etc.*, That Louis B. Gunkel, of Ohio, James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and John A. Martin, of Kansas, be, and are hereby, appointed managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office, on April 21, 1882, of Leonard A. Harris, of Ohio, Richard C. Conner, of Pennsylvania, and John A. Martin, of Kansas.

RESTORING DISMISSED OFFICERS.

FOLLOWING is a list of the Naval officers who signed the petition which we published last week, against the restoration of officers of the Navy who have been dismissed or retired for drunkenness, or who have resigned to escape Court-martial. The list would have been much longer if all the officers who agree with it had an opportunity to sign it:

Rear-Admirals Daniel Ammen, E. T. Nichols, T. A. Jenkins, C. B. P. Rodgers, J. C. P. Howell, Lator, Trenouard, Commodores English, Davis, Shook, Franklin, Kraft, Temple, Upshur, Badger, Pattison, Simpson.

Captains Whiting, Walker, Queen, Seward, Filibrown, Russell, Kimberly, Potter, Johnson, Wallace, Ramsay, Harmon, Braine Erben, Mayo, Truxton, Chandler, Carpenter, Payman, Miller, Gillis, Griser, Fitzhugh.

Commanders Evans, Taylor, Howison, Crowninshield, Sumner, Sampson, Picking, Kane, Mahan, McGlincy, Butcher, Howell, Siding, Graham, Haff, McNair, Ross, Green, Farquhar, Huntington, Harrington.

Lieut. Commanders Sigbee, Lyons, McCalla, Lamberton, Hazlett, Black, Dickson, Longnecker, Green, Whiting, Heyerman, Chadwick, Talcott, Stoughton, Davis, Thomas, Wilde, Wingate, Rockwell, O'Neill, Tacoma, Schooner, Kennedy, White (Edwin), White (H. C.), Scherky.

Lieutenants Sullivan, McLean, Wainwright, Strong, Selridge, Very, Kimball, Paine, Emory, Peck, J. H. Moore, Colvocoresses, E. Allen, Stevens, E. K. Moore, Dayton, Dunlap, Miller (F. A.), J. J. Nye, Drake, Bridge, Delano, Cowles, Swift, Nye, Hagemann, Bradbury, Berry, Wood, Watson, Nichols, Soley, J. A. Rodgers, Reisinger, Courtis, Merry, Niles, Field, Tamm, Logan, Nazro, Miller (J. M.), Bartlett, Leach, Walker, Meigs, Schaefer, Sperry, Tiller, Nichols, Holman, Strong, Bessett, Patch, Keeler, Hyde, Mason, Moore, Burwell, Tausig, Rush, Potter, Houston, Go-dwin, Green, Stone, Eaton, Heald, Ross, McIlwaine, Rascheuberger, Li-le, May, Rodgers, Rhoades.

Master Reynolds, Young, Baker, Cowles, Southerland, Carter, Oskins, Dove, Quailrough, Reynolds, Hutchins, Wilner, McCrea, Keller, Brier, Sewell, Usher, Roper, Fiske, Howard, Parker, Freeman.

Ensigns Sears, Fletcher, Brown, Witzell, Hodges, Hughes, Grant, Doyle, Beatty, Minnett, Tappan, Orchard, Katz, Piepmeyer.

Midshipmen Garrett, Schwerin.

Engineer Dept.—Chief Engineers Shook, McKean, Henderson, Robie, Williamson; P. A. Engineers R. S. Min, Webster, Moore, Windsor, Greenleaf, Tobin, Kaiser, Ramsom, Cooper; Asst. Eng. Surg. Bartlett.

Medical Dept.—Surge-General Wales; Medical Directors Browne, Gibson; Medical Inspectors Hudon, Kindeberger, Gorgas; Surgeon-Marshal; P. A. Surgeons Marcella, Durr, Bertolette; Asst. Surg. Leach.

Pay Dept.—Paymaster-General Bridge (retired); Pay Directors Gilman, Eldridge, Murray; Pay Inspectors Thornton, Clark; Paymasters Thompson, Skelting, Lyon, Redfield, Flately, Arms, Billings; Asst. Paymaster Allen.

Mr. Anthony, who reported the memorial, said: "The memorial is very short; it is most respectfully signed, and relates to the highest interests of the Navy and so of the country. I depart from my uniform custom and ask to have it read, and I beg the attention of Senators while it is read." At the close of the reading he said: "I need not say that I agree with every line and every word of the memorial, which sets forth in a masterly manner the danger of drunkenness in those in command in the Navy. I do not entertain rancorous or vindictive feelings towards men who are addicted to the abuse of intoxicating liquors. I regard drunkenness as often a disease than a vice, and I would not punish the unfortunate victim of it, who is punished enough in the personal consequences; but I have had occasion before to say that I would not place the property of the American Government, the lives of American officers and seamen, and the honor of the American flag in hands that are trembling from inebriation."

"Mr. Edmunds.—I hope the names will be printed in the Record as well as the memorial."

"The President *pro tempore*.—The memorial, together with the names thereto, will be printed in the Record, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs."

EIGHTEEN YEARS A CAPTAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I saw the petition for advancement of one step after fifteen years' service in one grade, for the first time, in the JOURNAL of the 23th ult.

I am now closing my eighteenth year of service in the grade of captain of infantry. While I have seen a family growing up around me (serving in the field a great portion of the time, and consequently compelled to keep up two establishments, doing cavalry duty for some years without cavalry pay, while endeavoring to keep my children at college), I have been passed no less than three years by eight officers of cavalry—my juniors as captains—who by regular promotion have become majors.

If Congress does not do something for us, I shall, if I live long enough, see some thirty more captains of cavalry—my juniors—pass me before I make one step higher.

The records of the War Department will show that, in the opinion of my commanders in the field, I was not less efficient than the more fortunate officers. I am only one, however, of several thus legally overshaughed—from whom even the inexpensive compliment of a brevet for service in the field has been more than once withheld.

I should have been very glad of an opportunity to sign that petition.

Very sincerely yours,

FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

FULL details of the number of rounds fired in the Franco-German war are not obtainable, but the largest consumption is believed to have been that of the 24 Bavarian Army Corps, which showed an average of 91 rounds per head.

Marshal Bazaine has in press a history of the siege and capitulation of Metz.

"HAMMERS AND FORGING."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It was stated before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the large steam hammer at Creusot is an 80-ton hammer. This is a mistake; the said hammer was originally an 80-tonner, but has been promoted to a 100-tonner, and it is the largest and most powerful hammer in the world.

It was also stated that Krupp's 50-ton hammer cost \$800,000. This must also be a mistake, since the Creusot hammer, as an 80-tonner, with all its accessories and the building in which it is located, cost but \$500,000.

The Creusot hammer possesses more than three times the power of the Krupp 50-tonner, and a 100-ton forging may be turned with ease upon its anvil by means of either of its four powerful cranes.

Krupp had 77 steam hammers in his works at Essen in 1878, the largest being his 50-tonner, the head of which is 12 feet long, 5½ feet wide, 4 feet thick, and has a stroke of 9 feet. The foundation for the anvil is 100 feet deep, and consists of three distinct parts, masonry, timber, and iron, all bolted together.

There is another 50-ton hammer, at the Oboukhoff steel works in Russia, under which a 50-ton ingot has been forged into shape for use in an 80-ton gun.

A 40-ton steam hammer was exhibited at Düsseldorf in 1880. It had a cylinder of 17½ inches in diameter, and 3 feet 7 inches stroke of piston, was proportioned to work with 45 lbs. steam, and could be worked with steam both above and below the piston or below only.

Woolwich has a Nasmyth double acting 40-ton hammer, the anvil for which weighs upwards of 160 tons, and has nearly 500 tons of iron in its foundation.

Elswick has a 35-ton, a 24-ton, and numerous smaller sized steam hammers; the 35-tonner has a 48 inch cylinder, a 12 foot stroke, and an anvil weighing 137 tons. The hammers at Elswick are chiefly of Morrison's make.

There are two general arrangements for these steam hammers. In one case, such as in Nasmyth's double acting arrangement, steam both raises and drives down the hammer; the cylinder is fixed and the falling weight attached to the piston. In the other case, as in Condie's, Morrison's, and some others, the piston is fixed and the cylinder forms part of the falling weight.

It is impossible to say what blow per square inch any particular hammer will give, as it varies with the height and size of the mass being forged, the steam pressure in the boiler, etc. The following table gives, however, the equivalent in foot tons for each hammer, supposing the block to fall the full stroke of the cylinder and the steam pressure to be about 50 pounds on the square inch (Owen):

Nom. weight, etc., block.	Actual weight of block.	Diameter of cylinder.	Length of stroke.	Steam pressure on piston.	Blow on anvil.
Nasmyth's, 40 tons.....	40	55	10.5	53	977
" 12 ".....	16	38.25	7.6	25	314
" 10 ".....	14	37.60	8.4	25	328
" 7 ".....	8	29.12	6.3	15	146
Morrison's, 4 ".....	4	26.50	4.7	12	76
Condie's, 3½ ".....	3½	23.20	4.8	9.5	63

The recent growth of steam hammers to the enormous size of some of those we have mentioned, is due chiefly to the large dimensions, independently of the mere weight, of the forgings which have now to be made for heavy ordnance and for other purposes. As long as the thickness of a forging is moderate, the reaction of the anvil acting upon its under side has an effect not greatly inferior to that of the hammer on the upper side. But, with every increase in the thickness, some of this reaction is lost and the effect of the blow is more and more confined to the outer portions of the mass, which thus receive more than their share of treatment at the expense of the central portions. On this account the difficulty of obtaining thick forgings thoroughly sound throughout their substance is very great, and it seems as if we had now reached the limit beyond which the hammer cannot be advantageously employed in their production. It has been found indeed in the case of large shafts that dispensing altogether with the central portion, thus making them tubular instead of solid, is accompanied by an increase in their strength, owing to the possibility of thus forging the metal uniformly throughout. But a much more widely applicable remedy, and one which will doubtless come into general use for heavy work, is the substitution of hydraulic or other pressure for the force of impact, a system which has been employed by Sir Joseph Whitworth with wonderfully good results. The reason of the superiority of its effect seems to be mainly this, that a certain amount of time is essential for completing the "flow" of the metal which it is the object of forging to induce. Under continuous pressure this "flow" can take place uniformly throughout the mass, whereas the instantaneous "blow of the hammer, though it acts violently on the surface particles, and to a decreasing extent on the adjacent ones, is entirely expended before the action has had time to reach those at the centre, so that unequal density and consequent weakness is the result. For massive forgings, therefore, the old saying can be no longer accepted that "there is no machine like a hammer." (Encyc. Brit.)

At the Paris Exposition, 1878-9, Whitworth exhibited a propeller shaft, forged hollow, which it was claimed was much stronger than a solid wrought iron shaft of the same size, which would weigh one-half more. This shaft, forged from a hoop of compressed steel, was 23 feet 7 inches long, the outside diameter was 17½ inches, and the diameter of the bore was 11 3/8 inches.

The parts of the Whitworth heavy ordnance (which we consider the best and most scientifically constructed

of any in existence) are made of the fluid compressed steel; they are cast hollow, worked to size over mandrels, and when finished are forced into place by hydraulic pressure. These guns have from three to four times the service life of those made from any other metal, and will not burst explosively under any service conditions.

The gentleman who made the mistakes in his statements before the Naval Committee, as noted at the commencement of this article, made also the mistake of wishing that he had a 100-ton hammer in order that he might take a contract to hammer out some new ordnance for the Government use. Now we beg to inform that gentleman, and all others of his profession holding similar views with himself, that that method of making ordnance is obsolete; if we had any contracts to let out for ordnance steel we should particularly not go round looking for a man with a 100-ton hammer; safe and proper ordnance steel for modern high power guns, is not made under 100-ton hammers, but under hydraulic presses which can come down on the fluid ingot with a pressure of 20 to 25 tons per square inch, and will thus produce an ingot the homogeneity, uniform density, etc., of which may be most confidently relied upon.

Here is a sample of an ingot, cast in the ordinary way, and no amount of forging under a 100-ton or any other hammer would make it any different:

At a recent meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemical Society, Mr. T. W. Hogg read a paper on the "Variation in the Composition of Steel Forgings," which gave the results of a series of analyses made by him to ascertain if there is any difference in chemical composition between the central parts and the surrounding material of steel forgings. Samples of metal were taken from a forging 7½ inches in diameter and formed from an ingot of three tons in weight. These were submitted to analysis in the laboratory, great care being taken to obtain comparative results. The tests showed that impure metal was contained within a radius of 1½ inches from the centre. The general conclusion from numerous other experiments is that "those parts of a steel forging corresponding to the part near the top and bottom ends of an ingot are homogeneous in their composition, and those parts of the forging corresponding to the middle of the ingot contain a core of accumulated impure metal, the extent of this accumulation depending upon the size of the ingot and the rate at which it cools." This fact is worthy of remembrance in cutting up large ingots into billets for the production of smaller articles in steel, for amongst these billets there will necessarily be some of very variable character. This liability to vary will, of course, be reduced by casting the ingots of as small dimensions as possible.

If the gentleman's 17-ton hammer, which he mentioned in his statement to the committee, is a good double-acting hammer, capable of striking an anvil blow of about 400 foot-tons, we should say that he is pretty well provided in that direction, and we would earnestly advise him to invest all his surplus funds in hydraulic presses, mandrels, etc., and to do it right away.

Arnstrong is using Whitworth steel; Krupp has just patented machinery for making compressed steel at Essen; and it is a well known fact that for years past the impossibility of obtaining proper Ordnance steel in this country has been a matter of the greatest embarrassment to our Government gun constructors, so that in such attempts as they have yet made at the construction of modern heavy rifle Ordnance they have been compelled to go abroad for proper steel to put into their guns.

In addition to our requirements for Ordnance, there are and will be many others for a metal of the highest quality. We are about to begin the reconstruction of our Navy; the new ships are to have enormous engine power and are to be very fast, and, among other things, they will be specially in need of the most thoroughly reliable shafting for their propellers, something that, in the hour of trial and danger, will not be found wanting. Compressed steel will furnish such shafting, and a thousand other things, of a quality far superior to any other known metal.

March 10, 1882.

CLARENDON.

THE TYLER DECISION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The Supreme Court has kindly decided that Army officers on the retired list are in the military service, a proposition which no one ever disputed, that I know of.

They have gone further, however, and decided (what has not heretofore been held by the Treasury Department) that the aforesaid retired officers are entitled to a longevity increase of pay—a most equitable decision.

Apologies of "retiring from the service," I have always supposed that it meant resigning. Doesn't it? The retirement bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, after a preamble speaking of officers desiring to "retire from the service," enumerates seven classes of officers as included under it.

The ten and fifteen year men are to "retire" with a "bonus" of one and two years' full pay, respectively. The other classes are to "retire" with "pensions" (annual, I presume), in other words, yearly pay, varying from one-half to full pay.

It seems to me that the ten and fifteen year men might as well resign at once, for there is no provision for paying them a cent after they retire, in addition to the "bonus."

Will some one explain the distinction, evidently intended, between the "bonused" and "pensioned" men? Our correspondent's intellect is unequal to the task.

CAVALRY BOOTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Why is it that we cannot have a better boot for the cavalry arm? The present boot is too short in the

legs, some of them reaching not more than half way to the knee. At this point the men usually splice them at the top, thus making them reach the knee; much more serviceable, and improving the appearance of the cavalryman. If the Government cannot afford a decent boot for the price now charged, we will not object to pay a better price for a better boot.

By all means let us have a "cavalry" boot, even though they cost double that now issued. Trusting that others may take up this subject, we shall look forward to a realization of our hopes in this matter, and get a boot fit for a man and soldier, and not have to put up with one only fit for a schoolboy.

CAVALEYMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Army officer, whose name we withhold by request, has compiled "The Army Song Book," printed by the Chicago Publishing Company. The work is a well assorted combination of familiar songs—war, patriotic, pathetic, and comic—and it contains our own National songs and many of those of the countries of Europe. We do not recall any publication of a similar character, most of the songs having only appeared separately, and some have never been in print. The price is very moderate (see our advertisement columns), and the work is just suited for regimental, post, and company libraries.

The question of "mounted infantry" has seriously occupied the attention of the present English War Minister. A work upon this subject is now in active preparation, and will soon be published, compiled jointly by Major Waller Ashe, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, and formerly adjutant of the 85th King's Light Infantry, and Captain Stuart Stephens, Chief of the Gold Coast Constabulary. Experience in the Transvaal war has called English attention to this subject.

"First Aid to the Injured" is the title of a useful little work by Peter Shepherd, M. B., Surgeon Major of the British Army, revised and added to at the request of the First Aid to the Injured Association of New York, by Bowditch Morton, M. D. We have before adverted to the earnest efforts of this association, and the book in question is a valuable aid to those called upon in an emergency to act promptly in cases of injury or sudden illness, pending the arrival of professional help. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to an inquiry we state that the *Shenandoah* left Montevideo on Feb. 4 last for the United States. She was ordered to remain at Aspinwall for five days, then if quiet prevailed there, to proceed to New York, visiting Havana if desired, remaining there not exceeding five days. She is supposed to be some where in the West Indies at present. A letter might reach her at Aspinwall, but it is very doubtful. She may be expected at New York sometime next month, probably about the middle.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the address of Gen. Sterling E. Price. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish the information.

M. J. P. asks: 1. When will a vacancy occur in the Naval Academy from the 4th District Massachusetts? 2. Are the limits of age for entering the Academy 14 and 22? Ans.—1. There is a vacancy now. You should apply to your member of Congress, Mr. Morse. 2. The candidate must be over 14 and less than 18 years of age at the time of his examination.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort McDermit, Nebraska, asks: A sentinel in charge of prisoners, and the latter at work, upon the approach of an officer, should the sentinel (or supernumerary) give the officer a sergeant's salute, or merely stand to attention at carry arms? Ans.—He should give the sergeant's salute.

E. C. writes: In the Army Regulations, 1881, par. 635, it states, "Persons joining in the procession follow the coffin in the order of their rank," and as authority refers to A. R. 1863, par. 298, which says, "They shall follow in the inverse order of their rank." Which is right? Ans.—The latest Regulations (1881) and the Tactics govern. Upon says: "Distinguished persons, according to rank." See upon this point Gen. Sherman's decision of Feb. 3, 1882, published in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 11 (p. 612), which settles the question.

AN OFFICER asks: Must a commissioned officer of the National Guard send his resignation direct to the Assistant Adjutant-General, or must the Adjutant of his regiment send it? Ans.—According to par. 96 of the code regulations of commissioned officers shall be in writing, directed to the Adjutant-General, and transmitted immediately through and by all intermediate commanders, who will endorse the same with their approval or disapproval.

"Pro Patria et Gloria" asks whether any one who puts in ten or more faithful and continuous years of service, or two successive terms (N. G. S. N. Y.), is given any particular recognition of such service by the State, when discharged, more than if he had served but one term of service required. Ans.—He does not get any particular recognition of such service.

A. B. M. asks: There is a problem of chess, by Loyd, given in the American Cyclopaedia, Vol. IV., p. 387, which has got the better of me. Can it be done, and, if so, how? The problem is as follows:

White—K. at Q. B. 7th, Q. at Q. Kt. 2d, R. at K. Kt. 8th, Kt. at K. B. 2d.

Black—K. at K. Kt. 7th, Ps. at K. Kt. 6th and K. B. 5th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

ANSWER.—Perhaps some of our readers, who are chess experts, may be able to furnish a satisfactory answer.

C. T. A. asks: 1. Can a company commander compel a soldier to go up to his quarters and build fences or chicken coop, the day he comes off of guard? 2. Is an enlisted man compelled to do such work at all for his company officer? Ans.—He cannot compel him, but if the enlisted man is off duty, and disposed to do a little private work for his commander, there would seem to be no objection.

A RECURR.—Please tell me what "Aoe Faustina, imperatrix, moriturus le salutant," means. Ans.—It means: "Ha! Empress Faustina; those about to die salute thee! This is the form of salutation used by the gladiators in the Roman spectacles as they passed the imperial box, preparatory to engaging in the combats of the amphitheatre. Faustina the Elder (Annia Galeria Faustina) was the wife of Antoninus Pius (Titus Aelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus), Emperor of Rome, A. D. 139-161. Faustina the

Younger, daughter of the elder Faustina, was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, the emperor who succeeded Antoninus. The Faustinas were beautiful women of prodigious lives; their husbands were distinguished for their virtues.

A. M. asks: 1. Do you think it would be honorable in me to move from one district to another in order to receive the appointment of cadet from that district? 2. How many cadets has Philadelphia at West Point? 3. When will there be vacancies in the several districts of Philadelphia? 4. Can a person not gain a scholarship through an examination? Ans.—1. If your action in the matter is straightforward, we cannot see that there would be anything dishonorable in doing so. Any one has a right to change his residence in good faith. 2. Philadelphia is divided into five districts, and therefore entitled to five cadetships. 3. Invitations have recently been sent to the Representatives of the 1st and 2d Districts to nominate to vacancies existing in their districts. The Representative from the 2d District has responded, and named a young man, who will report for examination in June next. The Representative from the 1st District has not yet responded. If the cadets now at West Point from the other three districts remain until graduation, there will be a vacancy in the 3d in 1893 and in the 4th and 5th not till 1895. 4. Sometimes. It depends upon the action of the Representative, who may open the scholarship to competitive examination.

BOUND TO RISE writes: 1. What advice would you give a boy who will be 17 years old the 8th of September next, who is desirous of going into the Navy? 2. Are there any good chances for a boy on the school ship *St. Mary's*? 3. What is the highest possible rank a boy may obtain in course of time? I am healthy and young and got a strong constitution. 4. What books would you advise me to read, who loves the water, fresh or salt, and would like to be a sailor? 5. What are the conditions under which a boy is allowed to join the ship? 6. Is there not a possible chance for a boy to become a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy without going through the Naval Academy? 7. What lessons and books do they study at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.? 8. Would you advise me to go there? Ans.—The Naval Academy provides so many more officers for our Navy than it can possibly make use of, that there is no chance for obtaining a commission except by entering the Academy. If you want to become a Navy officer we should certainly advise you to go there, if you can obtain an appointment, which is very doubtful. The school ship *St. Mary's* is intended for the instruction of young men for the merchant service. Address a note to her commander, Capt. Henry Erben, New York, and he will send you the information desired. For the Annual Register of the Naval Academy giving the course of instruction write to the Naval Academy. If you enter the Academy you may get to be a rear-admiral in time, but not immediately.

D. C. asks: 1. Can the commanding officer of a post confine a man on bread and water for five days, and then, immediately on his release, order him on guard, no time intervening? 2. Is there any order in the Navy that a man who has just finished a term on bread and water shall not be put on duty until twenty-four hours, or any other time, has elapsed since he finished his term on bread and water? Ans.—There does not seem to be any regulation of the Navy bearing upon these special inquiries. It would certainly be very improper, after a man had been on bread and water for four or five days, when released, to put him at once on guard; and it is fair to presume that no such practice would be sanctioned by the Secretary of the Navy. A sufficient time should always be allowed in such cases for recuperation. Twenty-four hours, the time suggested in inquiry No. 2, would seem to be a reasonable and proper period.

A CORRESPONDENT from Fort Lyon, Colo., asks whether par. 78, Tactics, prescribing that the right hand shall grasp the piece at the upper band in parade rest, means that the hand shall close around the butt so as to conceal it from view, or be placed just below the same so that it is between the two hands? Ans.—Grasp your hand around the butt.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, commanding.—No battalion drills being at present on the programme in the 9th, the companies, two at a time, are taking their turn in carrying out the course of company instruction prescribed in recent orders from General Headquarters. The attendance at these drills, on the part of the men, is rather meagre in most of the companies, and something like a revival seems to be desirable. Capt. Hussey, of Company I, is busy preparing his men for the contest in bayonet exercise with the 5th New York Zouaves, which is to come off some time in April next. Both competitors are working hard; but, at present, it looks as if the veterans are ahead, and it is certain that Company I has to work hard if they desire to win. During a call at the 9th's armory we witnessed some of the performances of Companies A and D, under command of Captains Griffin and West, in the manual, the loading and firing, and at the close some guard mounting. The commands paraded, Co. A, 12 files, and Co. D, 9 files; neither large enough for any manoeuvres on a very extensive scale. While the exercises passed off without vital mistakes, it is plain that the men do not pay proper attention nor do they seem to take sufficient interest to try to remember between drills what is taught them, as they will persist in omitting and neglecting motions, which, to our own knowledge, have been taught and explained to them again and again. We do not consider it necessary to comment on each command as it was executed. Most of the points on which they fell short are the same as those on which mistakes occur in other armories. The men all hold their right hands too low at "ready." The position of the right hand is laid down as at the small of the stock and the latter two inches below the right breast. On nearly all occasions we have observed, in this as well as in other armories, that the right hands were held at the hip. The usual trouble with the rear rank men in stepping off while aiming took place. Some of the guides had better look up par. 183 of the Tactics, so that they may know their positions during the firing the next time. After the command "fire," the command "recover arms" is out of place. It should either be "load" or "carry arms," according as the Captain wishes the men to re-load or not. It seems hardly proper that at company drill a lieutenant, who, at the command rear open order took his place in front of the company, should remain there and execute the manual of arms with the company, so far as it can be applied to the sword exercise. In executing the command to the rear march when the company is in line, the file closers do not change their positions to the temporary rear of the company. The guard-mounting exercise, which ended the exercises of the evening, although not a very off-handed affair, was executed correctly, as to principle—all that is wanted now is practice, to give the participants confidence in their own ability. The sentries walked their posts in a soldierly manner.

G. O. 4, March 10, directs Battalion drills as follows: Companies B, C, F, G and K, Tuesdays, March 21 and 28;

Companies A, D, E, H and I, Thursdays, March 23 and 30; assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. Marksmen's badges will be handed in to Captain G. H. Witthaus, R. I., who will be at the armory on Monday evenings to receive the same till April 3; those not turned in at that date must have the new bar attached at their owners' expense. Non-commissioned officers warranted: Harry S. Dunn, 1st Sergt. Co. E; Frederick E. Ryan, Sergt. Co. E; George A. Rueckel, Sergt. Co. E; Robert S. Capen, 1st Sergt. Co. H; John H. Bruns, Sergt. Co. H; Francis H. Hoyt, Corp. Co. A.

At the battalion drill of the right wing on Tuesday night, March 31, the Adjutant turned over 5 commands of 12 files each. Formation in proper time and prompt. The attendance in a majority of the companies is not what it should be, and the fact that men are detailed from companies with a strong attendance to fill up the smaller ones causes considerable dissatisfaction in the former. Major W. B. Wetmore, who was in command, handled the battalion in a graceful, masterly manner. The regular officer could be detected in him at the first glance, and in his experienced hands the drill passed off smoothly from beginning to end. The commands were given rapidly and the movements quickly executed. No stops in the drill occurred, and with the exception of a little hesitation now and then on the part of officers who were inexperienced in battalion drill the whole affair passed off without mistakes of any consequence. The movements would have looked handsome if the men were better up in company drill, but this is a matter which cannot be remedied at battalion drill. The marching in column of fours was good. What this regiment can do in marching in line cannot be demonstrated in the drill hall, as the room is insufficient, and the men do not get the chance to settle down to their work before a change of direction becomes necessary. The movements consisted in marches in column of fours in subdivisions, formation of column of companies, breaking into column of fours to the front, formations on right and left into line, formation of close column of companies on and to the right and left, taking wheeling distances, wheelings by companies into line, breaking from the right to march to the left in column of fours and by companies, formation of double column of fours and of line by two movements, taking single rank and closing up to double rank distance, etc. In breaking from the right by companies and by fours and in forming column of fours from column of companies, distances were lost, because some of the Captains did not march off their commands in proper time. These movements were repeated until properly executed. When two companies in line are dressing towards the same point the junior Captain should step to the rear while the senior is dressing, which was disregarded on this occasion. Distance was lost and the movements were somewhat delayed because one of the company commanders, after forming line was too hasty in dressing his company, before the command front had been given to the one on his right. Right and left of companies rear into column, though performed with hesitation and indecision, especially by the left flank, was not murdered to the usual extent. In executing the firings the usual trouble about stepping off in the rear rank took place. This part of the drill was interspersed with occasional marches and formation of line, during which the command for commencing of firing was given as soon as the first company arrived on the line, and the command not being used to rapid action of this sort, things were made lively and officers and men put on their mettle. It was a very fair battalion drill, very ably commanded. A dress parade for the special benefit of the 1st Sergeants concluded the exercises. The 9th regiment in search of a Colonel need not leave their own premises. Major Wetmore possesses ability, experience, youth, wealth, and social position, and we hardly believe the regiment will succeed in making a more suitable choice.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, commanding.—At their regular drill on Monday evening, March 20, Companies G, Capt. Abrams, and D, Capt. Kipp, paraded 26 and 16 files respectively. Punctually at 8 o'clock rolls were called, and as soon as turned over each company proceeded to work immediately—D with the manual and firings and G with marching evolutions. The performance of the latter was particularly handsome, and Capt. Abrams, as well as every member of his command, deserves credit for the excellent manner in which their task was executed from beginning to end. The drill began with a dress by company on the right and left, after which the command right forward, fours right, was executed, which was followed by formation of line on the right, the column having previously marched considerable distance and wheeled about by fours numerous times with correct preservation of distances. Each fours arrived on the line in perfect style, so that very little dressing was necessary. Right forward fours right having again been executed, line was formed on the left in the same correct manner as on the right, and now followed a number of marches in company front and wheels, which, as well as the halt which concluded them, all defied criticism. The command support arms was now given, and the column of fours, after executing several oblique marches to the right and left, wheeled into line, broke again into column and reformed in line to the front, and during these evolutions the company deserves commendation for the handsome way in which they marched at support arms. Previous to taking single rank distance, right and left front into line in quick and double time, and some more wheels were creditably executed, except that some of the left fours on arriving on the line would not execute the carry quite well enough. In wheeling into single rank by fours the left centre (we think between the third and fourth set of fours) lost distance several times, otherwise the movement, as well as the march in column, in single rank distance, was well done. The formations from single into double rank were performed in all the different ways prescribed, and whether to the front on the right and left, or by simply closing up in column of fours, the company proved master of the subject each time, and the whole thing passed off as smoothly as clockwork until the command for rest was given. The manual and the loadings and firings which followed were excellent, and the platoon manoeuvres which concluded the drill gave only additional evidence of the proficiency of this company.

Co. D devoted its time mostly to the manual, the loadings and firings and the "position drill" included in the latter, in which all acquitted themselves with great credit. Two men fixed and unfixed bayonets in the handsome manner taught in the 7th regiment. While the tactics dispose with the obedience in this movement, the exact time kept in this regiment in executing it is evidence of discipline under arms and pains and care exercised by both instructors and men. The marching drill was not very elaborate. It included manoeuvres in column of fours in double and single rank, obliques, formation of line on right and left and to the front, interspersed with a little double time and some marches in company front, which were all well done. A short manual on the march was not quite as well as is expected in the 7th. The largest part of the time was occupied by wheelings from a halt and on the march, in which the men showed themselves somewhat deficient and in need of practice.

Members of other organizations who have the idea that

they can dispense with discipline and proper steadiness and soldierly bearing because they are not Regulars, and do not get any pay, might profit by going to the Seventh's armory to find out how that regiment, which draws no more pay than any other National Guard organization, carries on its drills and earns the high reputation it possesses all through the country.

G. O. No. 3, March 17, ordered the regiment to turn out for parade and battalion drill on Friday, March 24, and for parade and review in fatigue uniform on Thursday, March 30. Assembly on both occasions at 8 p. m. Of these we expect to have reports in next week's JOURNAL.

The concert on Saturday evening, March 18, was like the previous affairs of this kind—a success. It is universally regretted that it was the last of the season.

1st Lieut. John M. Amory, Co. C, 7th regt., is spoken of as the most prominent candidate for the captaincy of Co. A, made vacant by the resignation of Capt. McElpin. Lieut. Amory is one of the best officers in the regiment, a good and careful instructor, and would prove a great acquisition to the company if elected.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruiger.—The first of the two wing drills recently ordered in the 12th regiment, which came off on Friday evening, March 17, was participated in by Companies B, E, I, and G, equalized into four commands of twelve files each. The small attendance is accounted for by the fact that it was St. Patrick's day. The formation was prompt and passed off smoothly, except that the guide of the first company was slow in coming on the line. Maj. Jones, who was in command, led off with companies right forward fours right, in which the third company was behind time, followed by companies column right and on the right into line. In trying to execute the latter command the first company did not seem to know what to do. It executed column right, and on arrival at the line of markers halted, which brought the whole battalion to a stand still, so that no line was formed that time. The column of fours was started again in order to try on left into line, which was fairly executed this time, but the companies were halted too closely to the line of markers. Par. 420 prescribes the distance for this as three yards. We think we noticed the right guide of the left company out, which was wrong, as the markers were in front of this company. After another formation of column of divisions and column of fours the latter were wheeled into line and marched several times across the hall, but as the room was limited the men had no chance to show what they could do in battalion front. Division manoeuvres were then taken up, including formation of close column on and to the left, on 1st and 2d division, right and left in front, followed by deployment and formation of column of fours. In the latter movement the fours were generally not put in motion in sufficient time to prevent loss of distance, which could be easily avoided by a little judgment on the part of company commanders. In deploying the column to the left, the left guide was not on hand promptly when wanted. In formation of column to the rear, as usual, most of the company commanders exhibited a complete want of self confidence in giving their commands and taking their position, in consequence of which the movement was decidedly faulty and ragged, necessitating corrections by the officer in command and numerous repetitions. We have had occasion so often to call attention to the defective manner in which this movement is generally executed that it is a matter of wonder why officers do not take the book to learn how to execute this handsome and easy movement, and thus obviate this eternal criticism to which they are constantly subjecting themselves. Double column was formed in a decidedly ragged manner and in the deployment which followed the right guide was again behindhand. Closing of companies in mass was not well done, but this was attributable to want of space, and therefore we abstain from criticizing anybody on this account. The above described movements were all repeated several times and interspersed with numerous marches in column of fours, which was at last wheeled into a line and brought to rest. After resumption of drill a few more marching manoeuvres such as breaking into column of fours to march to the left and to the right, marches in column of fours, etc., were executed previous to the firings, the latter being executed by wing, battalion, company, rank, file, and to the right and left oblique. They are subject to the general criticism that the companies are not sufficiently instructed, particularly the rear rank men were entirely deficient in stepping off during aiming, and nearly the whole battalion held their right hands as low as the hip in "ready." Battalion drill is no time for correcting these defects, and the company commanders are responsible for them. In oblique firing the rear rank steps off with the left foot either to the right or left according to the direction of the fire. The instruction to step off with the right foot given on this occasion was incorrect; however we are inclined to believe that it was a slip of the tongue on the part of the instructor, who, as everybody knows, has had sufficient experience to be thoroughly posted.

The manual of arms, which wound up the drill, was surprisingly well done, if the other part of the performance is taken into consideration. In closing this report it is no more than just to state that the 12th regiment does not vindicate its claim to rank above the average in proficiency in drill and discipline by its performance. The drill shows want of application on the part of many officers, and lamentable absence of discipline and steadiness on the part of the men while in ranks. These things ought to be looked after.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—O. J. Richard Voss.—The 71st concluded its first series of battalion drills on Friday evening, with Companies B, F, and K. Considering the difficulties under which this regiment labors on account of the unsafe condition of the armory, which prevents prosecution of drills in the necessary vigorous manner, the progress made is very creditable, as shown by the performance by the above companies. Col. Voss has reported the shaky condition of the armory to the Building Department, but the latter has not yet been heard from. It is about time that this regiment was furnished with an armory where men can drill without being in perpetual danger of the collapse of the rickety concern.

G. O. No. 2, March 20, orders drills as follows: Companies I and G, Monday evenings, April 10, 17, 24; B and H, Tuesday evenings, April 11, 18, 25; F and K, Wednesday evenings, April 12, 19, 26; D, Thursday evenings, April 13, 20, 27; A and C, Friday evenings, April 14, 21, 28. At these drills 15 minutes must be devoted to position and aiming drill, particular attention being paid to the position of kneeling; 15 minutes to school of the company, and 10 to loading and firing, and 5 minutes to rest (men not leaving the ranks), after which at least ten minutes must be devoted to volley firing, with especial reference to accuracy of aim.

A court-martial, to consist of Capt. E. de Kay Townsend, will convene at the armory on Monday, April 8, at 8 p. m. Commissions of Major H. H. London, 2d Lieut. F. T. Genet, G. W. Mills, and L. Franklin are announced.

The following non-com. officers have passed the Examination Board: Co. A, Corp. F. W. P. Bellow and W. A. Lake;

Co. C. Sergt. Louis Siebert and Corpl. Jos. P. Murray; Co. G, Sergt. J. J. Mullins and Corpl. A. Myers; Co. H, Corpl. Geo. B. Baucher, Geo. R. Kelly, Philip S. Tilden, S. H. Stearns, and S. B. Fisher; Company Quartermaster, Sergt. Wm. S. Gleason.

Attention is directed to G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., which must be complied with; particularly in that portion relating to "honors to be paid" in doors and out-doors. Officers and enlisted men must bear in mind that when they are in the armory they are on duty, either in or out of uniform, and must govern themselves accordingly.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen.—The erection of the gymnasium of the 13th has been pushed with much energy, and its opening on Saturday evening, April 1, is now officially announced. The opening will be accompanied by a series of competitions under the supervision of Mr. Avon C. Burnham, the builder of the gymnasium, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for success. Full band will be in attendance, with dancing at 9.30 p.m. Entries have been made as follows: 1. Mile run—G. E. Lane, Co. A; C. A. Smith, A. H. W. Pinckney, F; R. A. Moore, A; B. H. Sullivan, F; R. H. Stevens, I. 2. Tug-of-war—Cos. G, I, and E. 3. Blindfold wheelbarrow race. 4. Three-legged race—E. E. Flynt, Co. I; C. D. Snow, A; W. K. Andrews, E; Alex. Parker, F; W. Robertson, F. 5. Hurdle race—G. Ceustable, Co. I; J. B. Crane, I; E. E. Flynt, I; E. Scott, A; C. A. Smith, A. 6. Rel'of race. 7. Egg race. 8. Nine-pin race. 9. Pyramid. 10. Magic ladders. 11. Perches. Trapeze, Indian clubs, scaling the fort, and a number of grotesque and other innovations. Mr. Burnham will instruct members of the regiment on Wednesday, March 22d; Saturday, 25th; Monday, 27th; Thursday, 30th; Friday, 31st. Tug-of-war contests each evening.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—COL. JAMES CAVANAGH.—In establishing the gymnasium and athletic club, Col. Cavanagh has made a decided hit for the improvement of his command. The club is in a very prosperous condition, new members joining daily. The next exhibition will take place early in April next, and the officers of the club have now a very attractive programme of exercises for the same in preparation. The medals won at the opening of the gymnasium were presented by Colonel Cavanagh on Thursday night, March 16, to the successful competitors. They are of tasteful and artistic design. At the church parade on St. Patrick's day the regiment marched in company front with 16 files to the cathedral. The appearance of the regiment both in personnel and discipline showed great improvement, the march was handsomely executed and frequently applauded on the road. This being the first attendance at divine service of the regiment since the war, the Cardinal seemed highly gratified at it, and congratulated Col. Cavanagh on this new departure. It is stated that hereafter attendance at divine service will be on the regular programme of the regiment on St. Patrick's day. The ball which took place at the armory was a complete success. It passed off without a ripple of unpleasantness from beginning to end. Dancing was kept up till 5 a.m. The uniforms of the 7th, 22d and 71st regiments were well represented.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—COL. JOSIAH PORTER.—The 22d are energetically preparing for their coming visit to Philadelphia on April 19, and the utmost care is exercised during the ordinary company drills which at present form the only programme of instruction, to have all the manoeuvres executed in the most exact manner. Col. Porter, who takes a deep personal interest in the instruction of his command, is generally present with an ever watchful eye on the movements. On a visit to the armory on Wednesday evening, March 22, we had an opportunity to witness some of the performances of Cos. C and E in the loading and firing, marching and skirmishing. The first mentioned part of the drills was creditably performed by both commands. The firings have of late received the largest share of attention, and the results of the instruction become gradually visible. The marching was also good. Skirmishing included taking of intervals by both flanks and to the front, marches to the front, left, and right, assembly of skirmishers on right, left and centre, firing from a halt and on the march, the rallies, etc. The men have not had much instruction in skirmishing and did not have the correct idea of distances in deployments. Assemblies, marches and firings were very fairly executed, and the manner in which instruction was given was generally correct. In the deployments by the flank the men face at the word "intervals," and not at "flank." In rallying by fours they should charge bayonets without command. This movement is supposed to be executed while the action is going on, and it would have been better if the men

had gone through the motion of firing a few shots previously to charging bayonets. In this case they remained at carry arms after rallying and did not charge bayonets until the command was given. In resuming order arms from inspection the left hand should execute what is prescribed for order from the carry—see par. 114, Tactics. Subject to these remarks the drills were fairly executed in both companies. The 7th regiment have offered to escort the 23d through the city on the return of the latter from Philadelphia on April 20, to the evident gratification of all the members. We understand that Col. Porter has accepted the offer.

NEW YORK.—The Adams Zouaves, of Cohoes, are to be newly uniformed and equipped and have purchased rifles in New York to replace the ones destroyed some time ago when the armory burned.

A petition signed by the commandants of the military occupying the armory at Troy has been forwarded to the adjutant-general asking for the appointment of a commission to inspect that structure.

Troop I, of cavalry, at Oswego, recently disbanded, sold its furniture the other day. Capt. Turner was presented with the prize won at Syracuse, an elegant clock, and also that won at Creedmoor—a bronze statuette of Henry of Navarre, and with a picture of the Washington Grays. Prizes won by the company team were also presented to Lieuts. Newell and Wellington.

Major-General James Jourdan will review the 23d regiment at the armory on the evening of April 1.

Capt. George L. Davenport, 1st Lieut. George A. Phelan, and 2d Lieut. John A. Swett, 47th regiment, have received their commissions.

The 12th regiment will receive the 3d New Hampshire, who intend to visit New York in May next, and take part in the Decoration day parade.

It is stated that the Adjutant-General has declined the offer of the National Rifle Association of Creedmoor as a camp ground for sanitary reasons.

The non-commissioned officers of the 32d regiment intend to have a grand reception and drill at Turn Hall, 61-73 Meserole street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 27, for which we have received handsome invitations. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

It is reported that Col. Rodney C. Ward, 23d regiment, will retain the present staff.

1st Lieut. T. L. Blackwell, 47th regiment, and Capt. H. E. Kane, 18th regiment, have resigned.

Capt. J. H. Connell has won the medal at the fifth competition of the rifle association of Co. C, 23d regiment, by a score of 22 out of 25.

G. O. 4, 47th regiment, Brooklyn, March 15, directs assembly for drill in fatigue uniform on Friday, March 24, at 8 p.m., and assemblies in fatigue uniform, white cross belts, on Wednesday, March 29, for review by Brig.-Gen. William H. Brownell, commanding 4th Brigade, at 8 p.m. Marksmen's badges will be presented by Major Morris B. Farr, I. R. P., 4th Brigade, and the Veteran Diamond Badge, the Dakin Badge, and the Strong Medal will also be presented to the respective winners. Appointments.—Alexander S. Gomers, commissary sergeant; R. G. Guide John R. Christoffel, ordnance sergeant; L. G. Guide Charles W. Brooke, right general guide; Private Charles B. Van Dewater, left general guide.

The opposition of some of our National Guard organizations to the new service uniform will, no doubt, yield in time to necessity, and we understand and appreciate the disposition which is shown here, as well as in England, to cling to time-honored dress. This is one thing, and to adopt some ancient monstrosity in dress, which has no associations connected with it but those of inconvenience and discomfort, is quite another thing. If a military organization wishes to make a spectacle of itself—as we hear that one of the organizations of this State proposes to do, by adopting the antiquated bear-skin shako—the best course is to organize an amateur "Du hessie of Gerolstein" troupe and star the provinces. A company that proposes to transform itself into a cross between a brass band and a menagerie troupe certainly ought not to appear in public without charging a proper admission fee.

There will be no more ballotings for a Commander of the 2d Brigade; the Governor has signified his intention to use his privilege of making the appointment himself. So Gen. Shaler's hat will suffer no further damage by being used as a ballot box.

G. O. 2, 3d Battery, March 20th, 1882, orders assembly in full fatigue uniform (top boots and white gloves), for drill and instruction in horsemanship, as follows: First platoon, at Brooklyn Riding Academy, 470 Pacific street, Friday evening, March 24; third section, at Riding Academy, 161 Clymer street, Thursday evenings, March 23 and 30;

non-com. staff and fourth section, at Brooklyn Riding Academy, 470 Pacific street, Friday evening, March 31. Assembly at 7.45 p.m. Drills for the remainder of this season are countermanded until further orders. Elections are announced as follows: William J. Bangher, 1st sergeant, vice Tower, discharged; James J. Pruden, corporal, vice Baquin, promoted; Adolph P. Topping, corporal, vice Sample, discharged; Henri P. Du Bois, corporal, vice Samson, promoted; Joseph P. Kennedy, corporal, vice Lovett, promoted. The above non-commissioned officers having received their warrants, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Major-Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General, has deferred his visit to Poughkeepsie owing to press of official business. The ground in view for the encampment and rifle range is the Poughkeepsie Driving Park, and is especially adapted to the purpose. Splendid barracks accommodations, with very little expense, can be improvised out of the buildings now on the grounds; the location is desirable in a sanitary point of view, and no expense beyond that necessary for targets need be incurred for the rifle range. The grounds are smooth and level in the main, and afford ample scope for brigade movements and tent room for a division. Water excellent, and grounds easy of access from the city.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The Adjutant-General, in answer to a communication of the Secretary of the National Rifle Association requesting the Governor's approval of and co-operation with the match, states that as the match becomes an occasion of national importance and interest the Governor is willing to lend to it his official approval and co-operation. The Amateur Rifle Club has opened correspondence with Major Leach to arrange for an international long range match with the Irish riflemen. The club will hold its opening match at Creedmoor on Saturday, April 1. It will be a contest for three prizes, open only to military riflemen, at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. These are the ranges to be covered in the international military rifle match, and it is designed to afford practice to the members of the club for places on the American team.

Major Waller, Treasurer of the English committee for arranging an International Rifle Match, appeals for subscriptions from volunteers so that expense will be no obstacle to forming the best team the country can produce. He invites qualified volunteers desiring to enter the team to apply early, as the committee intend to impose a thoroughly exhaustive test, which will commence at once. He acknowledges subscriptions amounting to £120.

MAINE.—G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., March 16, directs that no organization of the State forces shall parade on days set apart for public fasting, humiliation, and prayer. G. O. No. 8, March 7, publishes percentage of allowance at semi-monthly drills as follows: 1st Inf., 53.45; 2d Inf., 52.03; Frontier Guards, Eastport, 62.26; 1st Battery, Art., 45.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The action of the Board of the 1st Brigade officers, recommending the adoption of the helmet, has been approved by the State Military Board, and it is announced that the State will furnish the same if the state of the appropriations permit.

The bronze State medals for those who qualified in rifle practice as marksmen in 1881 will be distributed as follows: 1st regt., 25; 2d regt., 10; 3d regt., 18.

Negotiations for securing 350 acres of land at Lewiston for an encampment ground for the 1st Brigade for 1882 are pending, and it is expected that the Adjutant-General, who intends to visit the place in a few weeks, will complete the arrangements this week. The spot is considered a desirable one by the officers of the brigade.

The event in military circles in Philadelphia is the visit, on the 19th of April, of the 22d New York, to participate with the 1st Pennsylvania in laying the corner stone of the new armory. The military organizations of the State are greatly interested in the affair. It is stated that subscriptions for this armory average \$1,000 per week.

The first Court-martial under the law of 1881, providing for trial by military court, which was held at Scranton, has published its sentences. J. Harding, for threatening a superior officer and other violations of discipline, has been sentenced to a fine of \$50 and imprisonment of fifty days. H. Manard, for disobedience of orders, has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. Both belong to Co. G, 13th regiment.

With reference to a request of Gen. Hancock to the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania for a colored photograph of the Pennsylvania State flag for the book now in preparation for the Count de Rothenbaum, commemorative of the Yorktown celebration, Gen. Latta states that it is a question whether Pennsylvania has a distinctive State flag, the only



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one that can be called such being the one adopted in 1861, which is the regular United States flag, with the exception that it bears the coat of arms of the State.

Asst. Surgeon T. Hewson Bradford has been appointed Major and Surgeon, and W. Lamb 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. of the 3d regiment.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. 3, A. G. O., March 15, 1882, publishes percentages of drill, as follows: 1st regt., 83.14; 2d regt., 79.45; 3d regt., 75.49; 4th regt., 78.50; 5th Battalion, 84.29; Battery A, 85.05.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. Wellington, of the 1st regiment, in G. O. 4, directs as follows: The majors of this command will inspect the companies of their battalions in their armories at 8 o'clock p. m. on the following dates: Co. A, Thursday, April 20; Co. B, Monday, April 24; Co. C, Monday, April 17; Co. D, Monday, May 1; Co. E, Monday, April 10; Co. F, Monday, March 27; Co. G, Tuesday, March 21; Co. H, Monday, March 20; Co. I, Tuesday, April 18; Co. K, Tuesday, March 28; Co. L, Monday, April 3; Co. M, Tuesday, April 4. Reports will be made to these headquarters by the inspecting officers covering all points in the organization of an infantry company.

Lieut. Fred. G. King has been reappointed adjutant 1st regiment.

The Roxbury City Guard (Co. D, 1st regiment), had its anniversary dinner at St. James Hotel on Wednesday evening, March 22.

The Maverick Rifles (Co. L, 1st regiment), of East Boston, gave their seventh annual ball on Thursday evening, March 23, in Lyceum Hall.

It is stated that the regimental headquarters of the 8th will soon be transferred from Lynn to Newburyport.

Danvers will probably be selected as the place for the target range of the 8th regiment, as that location is easy of access to the largest number of companies.

Col. Bancroft, of the 5th regt., in G. O. 5, directs all non-commissioned officers of the regiment to report to the adjutant at the armory of Co. D, Boylston Hall, Boston, on Friday, March 24, at 8 o'clock p. m., in fatigue uniform and overcoats, with rifles and accoutrements, prepared to answer questions in the "School of the Soldier." At the next meeting of the council of officers (the date of which will be announced later), officers will be prepared to answer questions on the "School of the Soldier," on the "School of the Company" (as far as page 105 in the Tactics), on the inspection of a company in its armory, and on art. 6 of the Regulations.

The following recent commissions have been announced in orders: 2d Brigade, C. C. Fry of Lynn, Lieut.-col. and asst.

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adjt.-gen., March 4, vice Lawrence, discharged; 8th regt., Co. M. J. J. Gibson of Lawrence, captain, March 3, vice Huntton, discharged; W. L. Stedman of Lawrence, 1st Lieut., March 3, vice Gibson, promoted. 5th regt., H. N. Wheeler of Cambridge, 1st Lieut. and paymaster, March 8, vice Washburn, discharged. 6th regt., Co. A, F. W. Hentz of Wakefield, captain, March 2, vice Woodward, promoted; C. A. Cheney of Wakefield, 1st Lieut., March 2, vice Hentz, promoted; H. W. Walton of Wakefield, 2d Lieut., March 6, vice Cheney, promoted; Co. E, W. H. Laws of Westminster, captain, March 4, vice Bride, promoted; C. H. Pratt of Ashburnham, 1st Lieut., March 4, vice Laws, promoted; A. S. Fullford of Ashburnham, 2d Lieut., vice Pratt, promoted.

Commissions have been issued as follows: 1st regt.—Co. C, captain, C. L. Hovey, of Boston; 1st Lieut., J. M. Moulton; 2d Lieut., H. C. Durkee. 8th regt.—Co. L, A. Ayers, of Newburyport; Lieut.-col., F. A. Osgood, of Marblehead; major, C. M. Sprague, of Lynn. 2d Corps of Cadets—Capt. and paymaster, T. H. Johnson, of Salem; 1st Lieut. and Q. M., E. A. Simmonds. The last two are reappointed. N. Y. Brintnall has been appointed Q. M. of Co. A, Nat. Lancers, in place of S. B. Newton, promoted Q. M. on Major Young's staff.

THE ENGLISH MILITIA.—In replying to a toast at a public meeting in England Sir Garnet Wolseley referred to the changes which had occurred in the British Army, and to the different opinions held in regard to these, said he thought one of the most important had been that with reference to the Militia, which was now part and parcel of Her Majesty's army. He was one who thought this change had been important and beneficial.

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BIRTHS.

GRIFFIN.—At Governor's Island, New York, March 14, 1882, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a son.

DIED.

BEAUMONT.—At Portsmouth, N. H., March 12, 1882, ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. R. C. Beaumont, U. S. N.

LARNED.—At Enreka Springs, Ark., March 17, 1882, Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES T. LARNED, Deputy Paymaster General U. S. Army.

STAMM.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1882, EMILY P., wife of Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm, U. S. N.

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TYLER.—March 4, 1882, at Atlanta, Ga., of chronic pneumonia, FRANCES BARROWS, wife of Brevet Major John Tyler, United States Army. The funeral services were held at Trinity Church, Buffalo, N. Y., March 9, and the burial was at Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., March 11, 1882.

Of Mrs. Tyler, the Buffalo Express of March 8th, says: Almost a year ago Major Tyler and his family left this city in search of a more genial climate for his invalid wife. She was so feeble that it was necessary to carry her in a chair from house to coach and from a coach to car. She had been very ill then more than a year, and none of her friends thought it possible she could recover; for consumption seemed to have set its fatal mark upon her face and frame; yet she was full of hope and courage when they started southward, speeding away from the pitiless March winds of the great lake region, and was easily persuaded that she would soon return to her pleasant home with health restored to enjoy it. So, by easy stages, they went South, stopping at Washington a few days, and thence to Aiken, South Carolina, where they spent the spring. When the heat there became oppressive they came North again, and passed the summer and fall amid the lovely hills of New Jersey, near the great city—the fragile invalid all the time fading, finding so gradually that the change was hardly perceptible to loving eyes that watched her day in and day out, almost literally hour by hour. Before winter set in they spent a few weeks in New York, and thence they were arched for Atlanta, Georgia, though all except the dying woman herself knew that her days were numbered, not to be counted by months, and few expected she would survive the long journey. But she would go, and after reaching Atlanta, having borne the fatigue much better than had been deemed possible, she entered a little and was able to take the airing to which she had long been accustomed. So carefully were her places of residence chosen that there were but few days of the last twelve months in which she did not pass some hours outdoors. The wealthiest lady in the land could not have had more constant care or more skilled attention than was lovingly bestowed upon Mrs. Tyler. Every wish, even every whim, that could possibly be gratified was cheerfully accomplished without a murmur except of delight to do her bidding. But all was vain. She lingered, and suffered, and faded, and finally passed away, in the early Southern summer, at Atlanta, last Saturday at five o'clock, so peacefully and with a smile of such heavenly rest that the anxious watchers could but barely realize when her last breath was breathed. How oft

"They thought her dying when she slept," and then, at the last, it seemed as if she was but "sleeping when she died."

Mrs. Tyler was the daughter of Mr. S. S. Barrows of Detroit, and was married to Mr. Tyler while still a young girl, when he was an officer in the volunteer army of the Union. After the rebellion was conquered she shared in the Army life of her husband and was with him in the South, where he held several important commands during the trying period of Reconstruction. They came to Buffalo in 1870, and soon became prominent in local society, which considered itself adorned by Mrs. Tyler's many graces of person and character. Always exceedingly delicate in appearance, her health was not strengthened, as was hoped, by the birth of their only child—now the bright little four year old boy that she was so loath to leave. In the summer of 1879 she caught cold during a brief sojourn at Long Branch, and was bronchitis home ill, the trouble developing into pneumonia, and she never knew a well day afterward. Devotedly attached to her husband, fondest of mother, life was very precious for their sakes, and it seemed to her too hard to be taken away from them just when, to her human vision, there was so much to live for. But a sweet spirit of Christian resignation came over her at last, and she was willing to leave the loved ones behind so she could join the loved ones gone before.

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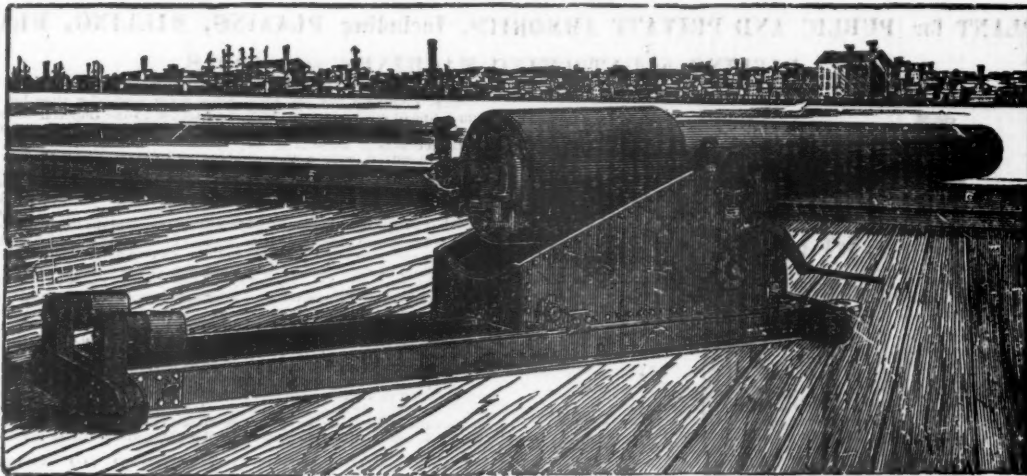
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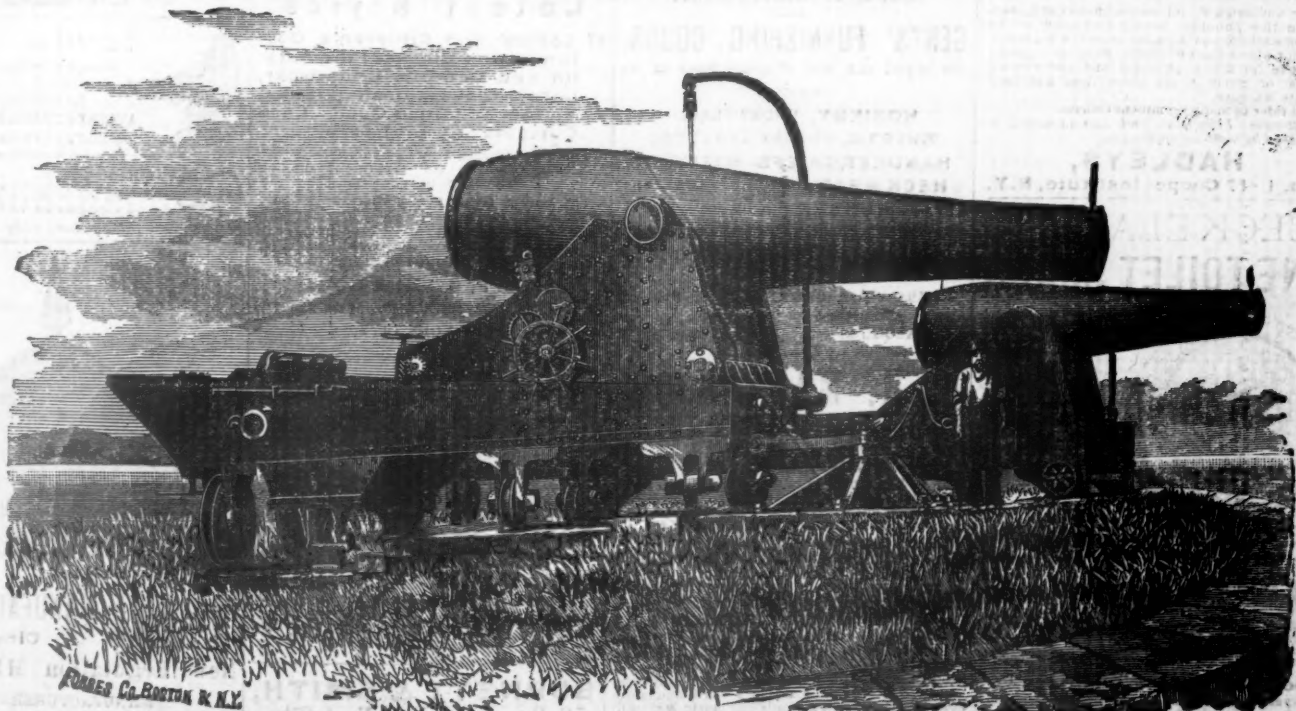
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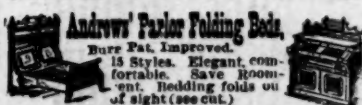
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